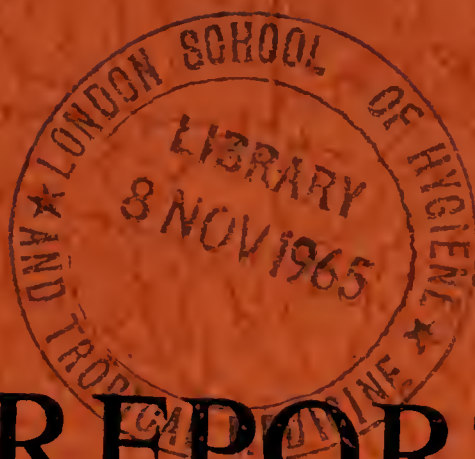


Acknowledged 5/11/65

~~Public Health~~

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REPORT

ON THE
LOCAL HEALTH
AND
WELFARE SERVICES
OF THE
COUNTY BOROUGH
OF
WALLASEY

1964

COUNTY BOROUGH OF WALLASEY



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and

Principal

School Medical Officer

FOR THE YEAR

1964

HOWARD W. HALL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

*Medical Officer of Health, Administrative Tuberculosis Officer,
Principal School Medical Officer, etc.*

Including the Report of the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

(A. RIDGWAY, M.A.P.H.I.).

E. SHAW & CO. LTD., 1a CHURCH ROAD, WALLASEY.

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Public Health Department,
Town Hall,

WALLASEY.

To: The Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the County Borough of Wallasey.

I have pleasure in presenting to you the Annual Report on the Health, Welfare and School Health Services of the Borough for the year 1964.

In March His Worship the Mayor, Alderman A. E. Martin, J.P., opened Osborne House, the sixth Welfare hostel in the Borough. The forty additional places provided bring the total number of hostel places in the Borough to one hundred and eighty. There still remains a long list of elderly persons who require care and attention, and further hostels are included in the ten-year development plans of the Welfare Committee. By the end of the year, the seventh hostel had commenced building in Seacombe and a site in Wallasey Village allocated for the eighth.

Vital Statistics.

The birth rate for the year was 19.45 per 1,000 population as compared with a rate of 18.87 for 1963. The number of illegitimate live births was 130. This compares with the figure of 128 for 1963 and represents 6.47 per cent of the total live births.

I am pleased to report a reduction in the number of deaths in infants under one year — 40 in 1964 compared with 48 in 1963. The infant mortality rate for the year was 19.90 compared with the rate of 24.60 for 1963. The rate for England and Wales is 20.

The principal causes of the infant deaths followed the usual pattern and a detailed analysis of these can be found on Page 27. 34 out of the 40 deaths occurred before the 28th day and 28 of these before the seventh day, giving an early neo-natal mortality rate of 13.93 compared with a rate of 21.01 in 1963.

There were 31 stillbirths in 1964 compared with 25 in 1963 and these, when combined with the 28 infant deaths under one week, give a perinatal mortality rate of 28.91 compared with a rate of 33.40 for 1963.

Deaths in the Borough from all causes numbered 1,320 compared with the figure of 1,436 for the year 1963, giving a death rate of 12.78 compared with a rate of 13.89 per 1,000 population in 1963.

There were fewer deaths from cancer of the lung 67 (52 men, 15 women) compared with 75 (64 men, 11 women) in 1963. A graph on Page 15 shows the number of deaths from this disease over the last 15 years.

There were fewer deaths from pneumonia and bronchitis 147 (77 and 70 respectively) compared with 174 (91 and 83 respectively) in 1963. This was probably due to the milder winter but, as more and more of the Borough is covered by smoke control areas, it is hoped that the deaths from the respiratory diseases will gradually diminish.

As in previous years, the greatest single cause of death was coronary artery disease. This accounted for 288 deaths in 1964 compared with 297 in 1963.

There were 12 deaths from cancer of the womb compared with 13 in 1963. Unfortunately I cannot report on any cervical cytology service in the Borough yet, but hope to do so in the 1965 Report.

Infectious Diseases

There was no serious outbreak of infectious disease in the Borough during the year, though there were increases in the number of measles cases (605), scarlet fever (85) and whooping cough (75) notified compared with the figures of 461, 28 and 12 respectively notified in the previous year. There were no cases of diphtheria or poliomyelitis notified.

Care of Mothers and Young Children.

The child welfare clinics continued to function along the traditional lines throughout the year, but much thought is being given at the present time to a possible re-orientation of this service—less emphasis should be given to the routine weighing of babies and more to health education. The Health Visitors should advise on all feeding and weaning problems to allow the medical staff to concentrate more on regular medical examinations to check up on the development of the child so that any departure from the normal can be detected in its earliest stage, thus avoiding a handicap arising or, at least, ameliorating it from the outset.

Health Visiting.

The Health Visitors have again had a busy year. There have been no further Health Visitor-General Practitioner attachments to report in Wallasey. Much of their work is devoted to Health Education in the clinics, in schools and when visiting mothers on the district.

District Nursing Service.

This service has worked smoothly throughout the year and has given, under the able direction of the Superintendent, Miss E. Fairless, a good service to the sick nursed in their own homes.

Domestic Help Service.

This section, which operates largely to support the elderly in the community, was again expanded in 1964 in accordance with the Council's ten year Development Plan.

Domiciliary Midwifery Service.

1964 saw a further decline in the number of home confinements to a new low of 284 compared with 310 in 1963. This was somewhat offset by the increased number of early discharges from maternity hospitals requiring the attendance of a District Midwife. There were 441 of these compared with 142 in 1963. Towards the end of the year, the North Wirral Hospital Management Committee had under consideration a proposal to approach the Local Health Authority for discussions as to a possible unified maternity service for the area. I hope to be able to report on this in my 1965 Report.

Ambulance Service.

I am pleased to report the Official Opening in February by His Worship the Mayor, Alderman A. E. Martin, J.P., of the new Ambulance Sub-station in Pasture Road, Moreton. This will give an improved service in the west end of the Borough.

The number of cases conveyed has again shown an increase on the previous year. The total number of patients conveyed was 42,423 compared with 41,010 in 1963 and 38,838 in 1962.

Prevention, Care and After Care.

In 1964 two visits were paid to Wallasey by teams from the Central Council for Health Education. In February, the Mobile Unit for "The Smoking and Health Campaign" gave talks and showed a film in the schools from February 12th-18th. A talk was also given at the Rotary Club Lunch, and a public meeting was held in the Civic Hall on one evening, which was unfortunately not very well attended.

The second visit in September was by the Deputy Director of the Central Council for Health Education and one of his principal assistants, who gave the staff of the Health and Welfare Department a two-day course on the Progress in Health Education. We are grateful to the Central Council for arranging this Course, which will prove helpful to the Health Visitors in their day to day work.

Mental Health Service.

An account of the work of this service appears on Pages 52-60. In the autumn the Chief Training Officer for the new Adult Training Centre was appointed, so that he was able to assist in the appointment of staff and advise on the type of equipment to be installed at the Centre. By the end of the year, preparations were in an advanced state for receiving the first trainees in the Centre early in the new year.

It is hoped that in 1966 a start will be made to replace the Hale Road Junior Training Centre with a purpose-built centre with a special care unit. Members of the Health Committee have long felt the need to replace Hale Road Centre, which has been reported on unfavourably by the Visiting Advisory Officer of the Ministry of Health.

Environmental Health.

A full account of the work of this Section is in Part V of the Report. It includes for the first time an account of the work done under (1) The Housing Act, 1961, Sections 15 and 19 Houses in Multiple Occupation and (2) The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

Good progress was made with slum clearance and I am pleased to report an increase in the number of visits to food shops and catering premises — 3,377 compared with 1,676 in 1963.

The clean air programme is continuing, but at a slower rate. This is expensive, more so now than when the programme first commenced, but what is being done now will benefit the health of all the residents in the Borough in future years.

Welfare Services.

Part VI of the Report deals with the Welfare Services. This Section has remained busy throughout the year. The opening of Osborne House has already been mentioned at the beginning of this Foreword as has also the future hostel building programme. A general strengthening of the services in the community for the elderly is essential, and the Health and Welfare Committees have provided for expansion in these services in their Ten Year Development Plans.

I would like to take this opportunity of thanking once again all persons in the Borough who take part in voluntary work for the aged. The W.V.S., for their excellent work with the Meals on Wheels Service; The Wallasey Old People's Voluntary Welfare Committee for their visits to the elderly and lonely persons in the Borough and for the outings they give to the housebound in their Mini-coach; The Wallasey Tuberculosis Care and Welfare Committee for their work of rehabilitation and provision of sheltered work at the Anne Glassey Workshop.

In conclusion, I should like to thank the Chairmen and Members of the Health, General Health and Welfare Committees for their continued support and encouragement throughout the year.

I have had the usual helpful advice and co-operation from the Town Clerk and other Chief Officers, for which I thank them. Finally, I should like to thank all the members of my staff for all their hard work and loyal support throughout the year.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

HOWARD W. HALL,

Medical Officer of Health.



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PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS of the AUTHORITY

As at 31st December, 1964.

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer:

HOWARD W. HALL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., F.R.S.H.

Town Hall, Wallasey. Telephone No. Wallasey 7070—Ext. 120.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Principal School Medical Officer:

WILLIAM F. CHRISTIAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer:

EDWARD J. A. O'REILLY, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O. (Obstetrics).

Assistant Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer and Medical Supervisor of Midwives:

ESME I. GRANT, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Tuberculosis Officer (Part-Time):

JAMES BAXTER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Principal Dental Officer:

W. J. MEAKIN, L.D.S., R.C.S.

Dental Officers:

W. A. HENDERSON, L.D.S.

E. G. MASON, L.D.S.

W. M. WYNNE, L.D.S.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

A. RIDGWAY, M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

G. SHAW.

Senior Public Health Inspectors:

J. Q. CALLISTER, Housing.

W. GLADDEN, Smoke Control.

R. HUGHES, Offices, Shops and Railway, Premises Act.

G. A. OWEN, Milk, Dairies and Meat Inspector, and Inspector under Diseases of Animals Acts and Orders.

District Public Health Inspectors:

G. CARR

R. JONES

P. CAVANAGH

C. V. TAYLOR

A. S. FIDLING

Superintendent Health Visitor/School Nurse :
Mrs. K. SCHOFIELD, S.R.N., H.V. Cert., N.N.E.B.

Health Visitors/School Nurses (Whole-Time) :

Miss A. J. EDGE	Miss E. M. MORGAN.
Miss C. E. MURRELL	Miss E. WHITBURN
Mrs. E. P. NOLAN	Mrs. L. M. JONES
Mrs. W. DOVEY	(Tuberculosis Visitor)
Miss M. E. ASPINALL	Mrs. M. KEANE
Miss K. E. HIGGINS	Miss P. REYNOLDS
Miss A. E. RADCLIFFE	Miss J. LITTLEMORE
Miss M. HUGHES	

Health Visitor/School Nurses (Part-Time) :
Mrs. B. MINISTER (Tuberculosis Visitor).
Mrs. M. E. GALLIMORE

Municipal Midwives :

Mrs. E. E. HINTON	Mrs. P. SHACKLADY
Mrs. F. E. BOYD	Mrs. A. B. TIMEWELL
Miss E. WOODS	Miss I. K. PAISLEY
Mrs. L. F. BIRD	

Chief Weights and Measures and Food and Drugs Inspector :
J. A. W. PRICE, Cert. Board of Trade.

Weights and Measures and Food and Drugs Inspector :
J. A. ISHERWOOD, Cert. Board of Trade.

Public Analyst (Part-Time) :
TENNYSON HARRIS.

Chief Administrative Assistant :
G. A. LOXHAM, D.P.A.

Administrative Assistant :
R. G. BARRY, D.M.A.

Clerical Staff :

J. M. GIBSON (Senior Clerk)	Mrs. J. LEWIS
W. R. KIDD	Mrs. J. NICHOLSON
P. MURPHY	Mrs. M. E. ROBERTS
A. H. EDWARDS	Mrs. B. WARD
M. POWELL	Miss D. W. SIMPSON
Miss G. BOOTH	Miss S. FOX
Miss M. BLENCOWE	Miss L. WILKINSON
Miss B. M. HERRIOT	Miss J. A. TYRER
Miss E. MASTERS	Miss D. I. B. SANSOM

Matrons of Day Nurseries :

Miss E. GREENLY, Central Park Day Nursery.

Miss G. E. MORGAN, Oakdale Day Nursery.

Miss P. WARNER, Eastway Day Nursery.

Superintendent District Nursing Service :

Miss E. FAIRLESS, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.S., H.V.Cert.

District Nurses :

Mrs. K. ELSON

Miss M. GOVIER

Miss B. HUNTINGTON

Mrs. A. HODGSON

Miss A. M. BENNETT

Miss D. E. MURPHY

Miss B. JOY

Mrs. D. EVANS

Mrs. I. A. MATTHEWS

Mrs. E. G. JOHNSON

Mrs. M. M. KING (Part-Time).

Mrs. K. MYLES

Miss P. SINNOTT

Mrs. M. BAXTER

Mrs. S. SOWDEN

Mrs. M. P. TRAVIS
(Enrolled Nurse)

Bath Attendants :

Mrs. D. ROBERTS

Mrs. E. HETHERINGTON

Mrs. I. C. MACLEOD

Domestic Help Organiser :

Mrs. G. M. FALLA

Assistant Domestic Help Organiser :

Miss A. ELCOCK

Chief Training Officer Adult Training Centre :

F. DAVIES

Supervisor Junior Training Centre :

Miss I. P. D. MACDONALD

Senior Mental Welfare Officer :

F. WALL

Mental Welfare Officers :

K. MERCER

D. EVANS

A. E. MAIRS

Mental Health Worker :

Miss M. V. PHILLIPS

WELFARE SERVICES

Senior Welfare Officer :

D. G. WHARTON

Welfare Officers :

F. WALL

K. MERCER

D. EVANS

A. E. MAIRS

Welfare Officer (Rehabilitation) :

Miss N. G. TALBOT

Welfare Officer (Handicapped Persons) :

Miss M. SHENNAN

Welfare Assistant :

Miss D. THOMPSON

Handicrafts Teacher (Handicapped Persons) :

Mrs. C. W. GRIFFITH

Home Teachers of the Blind :

Miss F. BAILLIE

Miss G. PRICE

Mrs. E. E. CLAYTON

Clerical Staff :

A. C. HINTON

D. FARQUHAR

Mrs. D. WOODCOCK

Mrs. V. STANTON

R. KEILL

Matrons of Hostels for the Aged :

Miss M. ROBERTS, "Fernleigh"

Miss E. PARSONS, "Lamorna"

Miss H. VOWLES, "Redcliffe"

Mrs. A. L. GRIMES, "Newholme"

Miss W. M. FITZGERALD, "Manor Grange"

Mrs. P. A. STANTON, "Osborne House"

Warden — Reception Centre :

Mrs. I. C. M. BRYAN.

PART I.

Vital Statistics, etc.

VITAL STATISTICS, Etc.

(a) As requested by the Ministry of Health, in accordance with Circular 1/65:—

	1963	1964
Live Births—Males	1,003	1,032
Females	948	978
	<hr/> 1,951	<hr/> 2,010
Live birth rate per 1,000 population ...	18.87	19.45
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	6.56	6.47
Still births—Males	13	17
Females	12	14
	<hr/> 25	<hr/> 31

Still Birth

Rate per 1,000 total live and still births ...	12.65	15.19
Total live and still births	1,976	2,041
Infant deaths (deaths under one year)		
Males	31	22
Females	17	18
	<hr/> 48	<hr/> 40

Infant Mortality Rates—

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	24.60	19.90
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	26.33	19.68
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	0.00	23.08
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	21.01	16.92
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births)	21.01	13.93
Perinatal Mortality Rate (Still births and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and still births) ...	33.40	28.91
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)—		
Number of deaths	1	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	0.50	0.00

	1963	1964
(b) Other details :—		
Census population (April, 1961) ...	103,213	103,213
Registrar General's estimated population at mid-year	103,370	103,320
Deaths to 31st December		
Males	732	634
Females	704	686
	<hr/> 1,436	<hr/> 1,320
Death rate (unadjusted) per 1,000 of estimated population	13.89	12.78
Death rate per 1,000 of estimated population adjusted, by area comparability factor of 1.01	14.02	12.90
Death rate per 1,000 of estimated population—England and Wales	12.20	*11.3
Birth rate per 1,000 of estimated population—England and Wales	18.20	*18.4
* Provisional		
Phthisis death rate per 1,000 of population	0.087	0.068
Area in acres as ascertained by Ordnance Survey, January, 1935	5,961	5,961
River and sea frontage	Slightly less than 8 miles	
Inhabited houses at 31st December ...	31,678	31,695
Uninhabited houses at 31st December ...	674	665
Rateable value of the borough as at 31st December	£3,515,061	£3,570,259
Yield of 1d. rate	£14,174	£14,100

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH

Heart Disease	464	424
Cancer	266	276
Respiratory Diseases—		
Pneumonia	91)	77)
Bronchitis	83) 181	70) 155
Other	7)	8)
Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	217	195
Violent Deaths (including suicides) ...	45	40

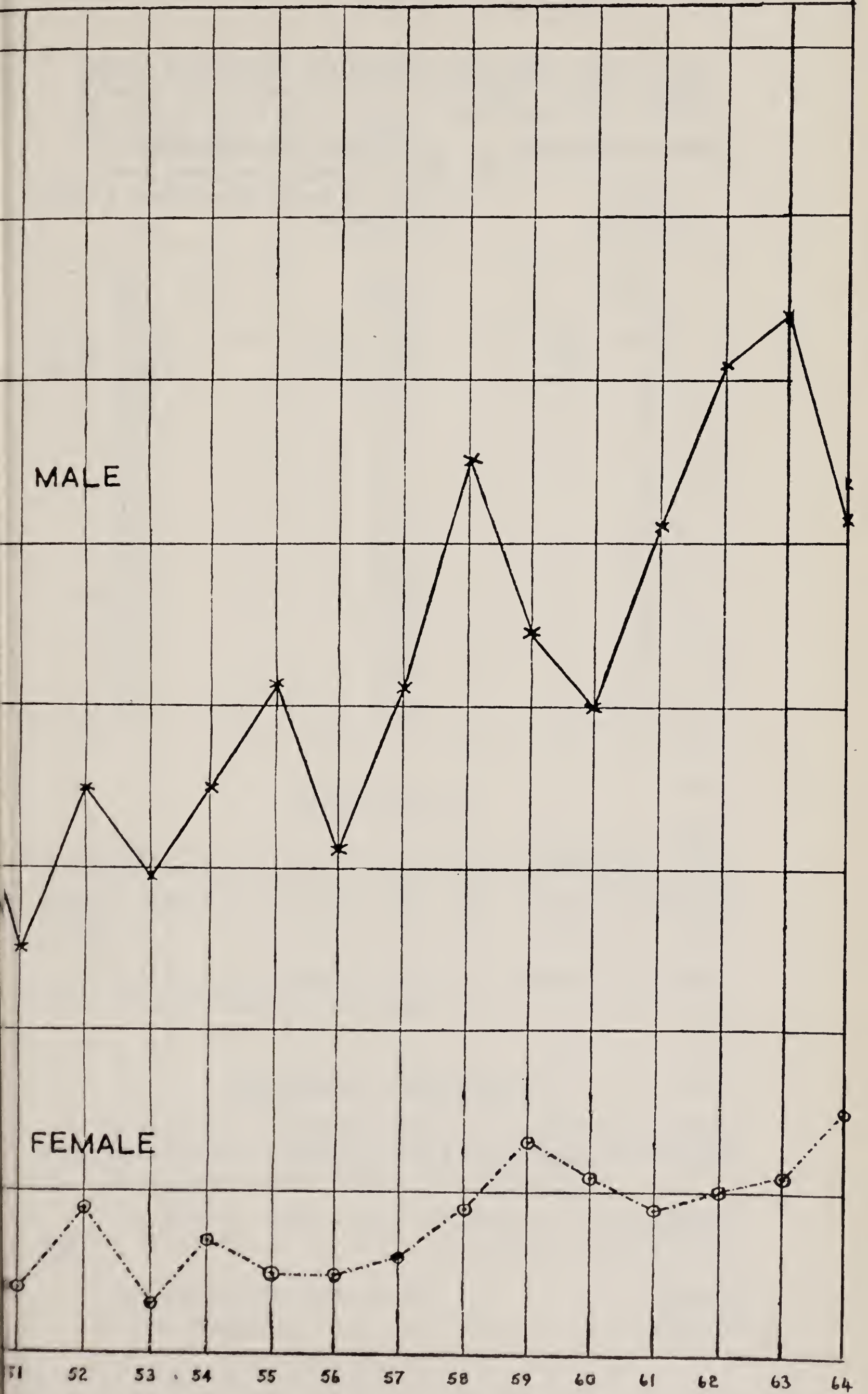
MATERNAL MORTALITY

There were no maternal deaths of Wallasey residents during 1964.

SUMMARY OF DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1964

CAUSES OF DEATH	SEXES		All Ages	DEATHS IN WHOLE DISTRICT							
	M.	F.		0-	1-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75-
Tuberculosis—											
respiratory	4	3	7	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	—
Tuberculosis—other ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Syphilitic disease ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping cough ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute polio-myelitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other infective and parastic diseases ..	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Malignant neoplasm—stomach	23	19	42	—	—	—	—	—	16	9	17
Malignant neoplasm—lung, bronchus ..	52	15	67	—	—	—	—	—	32	26	9
Malignant neoplasm—breast	—	26	26	—	—	—	—	3	9	9	5
Malignant neoplasm—uterus	—	12	12	—	—	—	—	2	5	2	3
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	65	64	129	1	—	—	2	4	46	41	35
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia ..	4	3	7	—	1	—	1	1	2	1	1
Diabetes	4	3	7	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system ..	67	128	195	—	—	—	—	1	36	61	97
Coronary disease ..											
angina	168	120	288	—	—	—	—	3	72	103	110
Hypertension with heart disease ..	4	10	14	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	9
Other heart disease ..	41	81	122	—	—	—	—	3	17	21	81
Other circulatory disease	15	27	42	—	—	—	—	3	7	9	23
Influenza	2	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4
Pneumonia	33	44	77	4	1	—	—	1	5	16	50
Bronchitis	50	20	70	—	—	—	—	—	24	20	26
Other diseases of respiratory system ..	5	3	8	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	2
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3	5	8	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	2
Gastritis, Enteritis and diarrhoea	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	2	3	5	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	1
Hyperplasia of prostate ..	9	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	7
Pregnancy, childbirth abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital malformations	8	7	15	13	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ..	48	71	119	22	3	5	2	1	17	19	50
Motor vehicle accidents ..	10	4	14	—	1	—	3	3	3	2	2
All other accidents ..	9	3	12	—	1	—	1	4	4	—	2
Suicide	5	8	13	—	—	—	1	4	6	—	2
Homicide and operations of war ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
ALL CAUSES ..	634	686	1,320	40	7	5	11	37	320	358	542

DEATHS IN WALLASEY DUE TO MALIGNANT NEO-PLASM, LUNG & BRONCHUS.



MALE

FEMALE

51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64

TABLE SHOWING (a) **Infant Deaths and Death Rates.**
 (b) **Neo-natal deaths and Death Rates.**
 (c) **Deaths and Death Rates (infants 4 weeks to 12 months).**

Year	Infants		Neo-natal			4 weeks—12 months		
	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Births	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Births	% of Total Infant Deaths	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Births	% of Total Infant Deaths
1944	77	43.0	34	19.0	44.16	43	24.0	55.84
1945	97	56.8	38	22.3	39.18	59	34.57	60.82
1946	87	42.2	51	24.7	58.62	36	17.48	41.38
1947	111	51.1	57	26.9	51.35	54	25.09	48.65
1948	78	43.5	38	20.67	48.72	40	22.35	51.28
1949	64	35.8	34	19.0	53.13	30	16.82	46.87
1950	49	28.7	28	16.41	57.14	21	12.31	42.86
1951	55	32.4	35	20.62	63.63	20	11.19	36.37
1952	56	33.3	43	25.62	76.78	13	7.75	23.22
1953	41	24.7	29	17.51	70.74	12	7.25	29.26
1954	43	25.1	29	16.94	67.44	14	8.12	32.56
1955	41	25.4	29	17.96	70.74	12	7.44	29.26
1956	42	24.07	31	17.77	73.81	11	6.30	26.19
1957	48	26.10	33	17.94	68.75	15	8.16	31.25
1958	44	24.69	32	17.96	72.73	12	6.73	27.27
1959	48	26.06	37	20.09	77.08	11	5.97	22.92
1960	45	24.32	29	15.68	64.44	16	8.64	35.56
1961	36	19.38	24	12.92	66.66	12	6.46	33.33
1962	61	31.25	42	21.52	68.85	19	9.73	31.15
1963	48	24.60	41	21.01	85.42	7	3.59	14.58
1964	40	19.90	34	16.92	85.00	6	2.99	15.00

TABLE SHOWING the Infantile Mortality rates of the Borough as compared with the figure for the whole of England Wales for the census years from 1901 to 1951 and consecutive years to 1964.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Wallasey</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>
1901	142.0	151
1911	109.0	130
1921	59.0	83
1931	44.8	66
1941	78.9	60
1951	32.4	29
1952	33.3	27
1953	24.7	27
1954	25.1	25
1955	25.4	25
1956	24.07	24
1957	26.10	23
1958	24.69	23
1959	26.06	22
1960	24.32	22
1961	19.38	22
1962	31.25	22
1963	24.60	21
1964	19.90	20

ILLEGITIMACY

During the year there were 130 illegitimate live births (67 Male : 63 Female) recorded by the Registrar-General as belonging to the borough, compared with 128 in 1963. This gives an illegitimate birthrate of 64.7 per thousand total live births, as compared with 65.6 in 1963.

There were three deaths of illegitimate children during the year. There were two illegitimate still births.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The number of unemployed persons in the borough in January, 1964, was 1,818, and in December it was 1,292, compared with 2,538 and 1,727 in January and December, 1963 respectively.

The following amounts were expended on Unemployment Insurance Benefit, etc., by the Wallasey Employment Exchange during 1964.

Unemployment Insurance Benefit	...	...	...	£189,000
National Assistance	...	...	...	£122,400

PART II.

*Occurrence and Control
of Infectious Diseases*

CASES OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES NOTIFIED IN WALLASEY DURING 1964

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	Cases notified at ages											
	Tot'ls	under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 & over
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning ..	14	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	6	3	2	1
Dysentery	78	5	7	10	11	2	12	4	9	15	—	3
Diphtheria (including Membranous Cro.p)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	85	—	5	7	9	12	49	1	1	1	—	—
Paratyphoid	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Typhoid Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	3	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	13	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	1	4	4
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lungmonary Tuberculosis	22	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	9	4	5
Other forms of Tuber- culosis	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	605	30	83	96	92	97	200	5	—	1	1	—
Whooping Cough ..	75	17	7	13	7	9	22	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Post Infectious Encephalitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Infective Encephalitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polio-Encephalitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	912	54	103	127	119	123	287	10	31	33	11	14

INFECTIOUS DISEASES — INVESTIGATIONS AND VISITS OF SURVEILLANCE

During the year a total of 1,151 visits were made by the health visitors and public health inspectors to infectious cases and contacts as follows:—

	Enquiry Visits	Visits of Surveillance	Total Visits
Health Visitors	744	153	897
Public Health Inspectors	38	216	254
	<hr/> 782	<hr/> 369	<hr/> 1,151

A total of 734 specimens were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory in connection with the investigation of cases of food poisoning and dysentery.

Diphtheria

No cases of diphtheria were notified during the year. In fact, there have been no cases of diphtheria in Wallasey during the last nine years, i.e., 1956-1964. This is, of course, highly satisfactory. Unfortunately, there is the danger of being drawn into a false sense of security. The percentage of school children who are adequately protected against this disease is falling. Parents are tending to become complacent about the need for immunisation. It must, therefore, be re-emphasised to parents that only through immunisation will the present very satisfactory position be maintained.

Scarlet Fever

85 cases of scarlet fever were notified during 1964 compared with 28 cases in 1963 and 11 in 1962. There were no deaths.

This infectious disease is of a very mild type compared with that of twenty or thirty years ago, so much so that many doctors in the borough do not notify cases. Notification is, however, important when a food handler is concerned.

Puerperal Pyrexia

There were 14 notifications of puerperal pyrexia during the year, none of which proved fatal.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

There was one case of ophthalmia neonatorum notified during the year.

Whooping Cough

75 cases were notified during the year. Of these, 21 had received a full course of immunisation against whooping cough. No case was fatal. During 1964 1,333 children were immunised.

Measles

There were 605 cases of measles notified during 1964 compared with 461 in 1963. There were no deaths.

Health visitors do not visit homes where it is known that the standard of care is satisfactory.

Poliomyelitis

There were no cases of poliomyelitis during the year.

Meningitis

There were two cases of meningococcal meningitis notified during 1964, one of which was fatal in a boy of two years. The other case was an infant boy 5/12 years who responded satisfactorily to treatment.

Smallpox

No case of smallpox occurred during the year.

Paratyphoid Fever

There were two cases of Paratyphoid B notified. A lady of 74 years (Phage type 3a), who was thought to have become infected whilst staying with her sister outside the Borough, but investigation at her sister's address proved negative. This lady died a few months later of cerebral thrombosis. A young man aged 17 years, a deck apprentice, who had a Phage type 3a i var. 1 infection which was contracted abroad.

Food Poisoning

There were fourteen cases of food poisoning notified during 1964.

Dysentery

There were 78 confirmed cases of sonne dysentery during the year. Visits of surveillance were made by health visitors and public health inspectors, and specimens were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination. All cases were kept under surveillance until three consecutive specimens were found to be free from pathogenic organisms.

Encephalitis

There were no cases of encephalitis notified during the year.

PART III

Services provided under Part III of The National Health Service Act, 1946

Section 21—Health Centres.

- „ 22—Care of Mothers and Young Children.
- „ 23—Midwifery Services.
- „ 24—Health Visiting.
- „ 25—Home Nursing.
- „ 26—Vaccination and Immunisation.
- „ 27—Ambulance Service.
- „ 28—Prevention of Illness—Care and After-Care.
- „ 29—Domestic Help Service.
- „ 28 and 51—Mental Health Services.

Services provided under Part III of The National Health Service Act, 1946

SECTION 21 — HEALTH CENTRES

No Health Centres have been constructed, or are in course of construction in Wallasey.

SECTION 22 — CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS—These clinics are held as follows:—

Monday evenings at Merton Road Clinic 6 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Tuesday evenings Water Street Clinic 6 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Thursday evenings Moreton Clinic 6 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Tuesday evenings Leasowe Clinic 6 p.m. to 7 p.m.

The following are details of attendances during 1964—

	<i>Sessions held</i>	<i>Expectant Mothers attending</i>	<i>No. of attendances</i>
Water Street	52	190	760
Merton Road	49	135	531
Oakenholt Rd., Moreton ...	52	67	383
Hudson Road, Leasowe ...	52	46	304
	<hr/> 205 <hr/>	<hr/> 438 <hr/>	<hr/> 1,978 <hr/>

Ante natal clinics are now part of the domiciliary midwife's province, and no longer does the Assistant Medical Officer of Health officiate at them. This applies nationally as well as locally.

All expectant mothers who wish to have their confinement at home book the midwife at the clinic, and subsequently attend at regular intervals for examination. The midwife advises her patient to make arrangements with her own doctor, and attend his ante-natal clinic as well. Thus, she receives the combined ante-natal care of the doctor and midwife and there should, therefore, be little chance of any obstetrical abnormality being missed.

Informal talks and lectures on Mothercraft and Health Education are given by our Health Visitors at the ante-natal clinics, and, when possible, one of our physiotherapists attends to initiate these patients in the art of relaxation.

All women, who are at special risk, who attempt to book a midwife for a domiciliary confinement are strongly dissuaded from doing so, and are advised for their own good to have a hospital delivery. It is partly because the midwives comply with these Ministry of Health recommendations that the number of domiciliary confinements has dropped to a new low figure.

Careful selection of cases for home confinement is an important factor in maintaining a low maternal and peri-natal mortality rate.

Post-Natal Examination

The health visitors and midwives encourage and stress the importance of mothers attending for post-natal examination by their own doctors.

Care of Premature Babies

The Midwives, Health Visitors and Maternity Hospitals work in close liaison with each other to ensure that premature infants receive the correct care and attention in the home.

Whenever it is considered desirable, however, premature babies are admitted by ambulance to the well-equipped Premature Baby Unit at St. Catherine's Hospital, Birkenhead. On subsequent discharge, the case is kept under regular supervision by the health visitor.

In those cases where the infant is cared for at home, special equipment is available from the Health Department.

The Maternity Hospitals notify the Department of premature births by telephone so that the delay between the date of discharge and the date of the health visitor's first call is as little as possible.

Home Helps are provided when necessary in cases where premature infants are born at home.

The following table gives details of premature live births during the year :—

Weight at birth	Premature Live Births												Still-Births Premature	
	Born in hospital				Born at home or in nursing home									
					Nursed entirely at home or in nursing home				Transferred to hospital on or before 28th day					
	Total Births	Died			Total Births	Died			Total births	Died			Born	
Within 24 hrs. of birth		In 1 and under 7 days	In 7 and under 28 days	Within 24 hrs. of birth		In 1 and under 7 days	In 7 and under 28 days	Within 24 hrs. of birth		In 1 and under 7 days	In 7 and under 28 days	In hospital	At home or in nursing home	
3 lb. 4 oz. or less (1,500 gms. or less)	14	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	2
Over 3 lb. 4 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 6 oz. (1,500–2,000 gms.)	21	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	5	—
Over 4 lb. 6 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 15 oz. (2,000–2,250 gms.)	30	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
Over 4 lb. 15 oz. up to and including 5 lb. 8 oz. (2,250–2,500 gms.)	59	—	1	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
TOTALS	124	8	5	1	8	—	—	—	3	2	1	—	13	2

The Public Health Department has scales which can be had on loan for weighing premature babies in the homes. No charge is made. 27 parents took advantage of this service during the year.

The Health Visitors made 44 attendances to the Saturday morning sessions of Dr. Farquahar's premature baby clinic at Highfield during the year.

Stillbirths and Neo-Natal Deaths

There were 31 stillbirths during the year certified by:—

(a) Doctors ... 29 (b) Midwives ... 2

Autopsies were held on 15 of the 31 stillbirths.

1. (a) Direct causes of Stillbirths

Asphyxia — inhalation of meconium	...	...	...	3
Macerated foetus — cause unknown	...	...	...	6
Multiple abnormalities	...	...	...	3
Intra Uterine death cause unknown	...	...	...	4
Antepartum Haemorrhage	...	...	...	2
Prematurity	...	...	...	1
Cord looped round chest and neck	...	...	...	1
Concealed accidental haemorrhage	...	...	...	1
Intra uterine asphyxia	...	...	...	5
Cause unknown — twin pregnancy	...	...	...	1
Anencephaly	...	...	...	1
Prolapsed Cord	...	...	...	1
Placental insufficiency	...	...	...	1
Hydrocephalic foetus	...	...	...	1

1. (b & c) Antecedent Causes

Retroplacental clot	...	...	...	...	2
Accidental haemorrhage	...	...	...	...	5
Placenta infarcted	...	...	...	...	2
Rhesus incompatibility	...	...	...	...	1
Toxaemia	...	...	...	...	2
Placenta praevia	...	...	...	...	1
Pre-eclampsia	...	...	...	...	1

2. Other Significant Conditions

Hypertension	...	...	...	...	1
Upper respiratory tract infection	...	...	...	...	1

Infant Deaths

Total deaths under twelve months	...	...	...	40
Neo-natal deaths (deaths under 28 days)	...	...	...	34
Early neo-natal deaths (deaths under 7 days):—				
Age in days (24 hours—7 days)	...	13)	
Age in hours (1 hour—24 hours)	...	12	)	28
Age in minutes (less than 60 minutes)	...	3)	
Other infant deaths (1 month—12 months)	...	...	...	6

Neo-natal deaths**1. (a) Direct causes**

Prematurity	7
Congenital abnormalities	10
Intra-cranial haemorrhage	7
Pneumonia	3
Subdural haematoma	1
Pulmonary antelectasis	2
Asphyxia	1
Tentorial tear	2
Cerebral anoxia	1
	<hr/>
	34
	<hr/>

1. (b—c) Antecedent Causes

Anomalous pulmonary venous drainage	1
Congenital heart disease	3
Hypothermia	1
Pulmonary atelectasis	1
Prematurity	2
Cerebral haemorrhage	1
Prolapsed cord	1
Difficult confinement	1
Inhalation of meconium	1

2 Other significant causes

Prematurity	2
Atelectasis	1

Infant Deaths (1 month — 12 months)**1. (a) Direct Causes**

Bronchopneumonia	2
Acute Bronchiolitis	1
Congenital heart disease	2
Rabdomyosarcoma of face	1
	<hr/>
	6
	<hr/>

1. (b—c) Antecedent Causes**2. Other Significant Conditions**

Intussusception and Mongolism	1
Pre-viable (gestation period under 28 weeks)	6

Incidence of Congenital Malformations

In November, 1963, a letter was received from the Ministry of Health asking Medical Officers of Health to furnish details as from 1st January, 1964, of all congenital malformations in their areas apparent at birth and described as accurately as possible at the time. After a

consultation with the local maternity hospitals, the General Practitioners and also the Domiciliary Midwives, a scheme was introduced whereby the necessary information is incorporated in a tear-off slip attached to the notification of birth form completed by the midwife or doctor attending the confinement

The information is supplied for still births as well as live births and the classification of congenital malformations used is based on the recommendations of the Registrar General's Advisory Committee.

The object of the scheme is to compile statistical information from which it will be possible to detect any national or regional changes in the pattern of the incidence of congenital malformation.

Details of a total of 47 were furnished to the Registrar General during the year.

CHILD WELFARE CLINICS

Dr. W. F. Christian, Deputy Medical Officer of Health, reports as follows:—

These clinics continue to be well attended by mothers of children under one year of age, but after that age, attendances at the clinics fall off progressively. The medical officers do, however, have an opportunity to examine these older children and to discuss their progress when their parents attend with any children born subsequently. In addition, when children are immunised in their first year the parents are advised to bring them back for a reinforcing injection at about eighteen months, and this occasion offers an opportunity to discuss their health. The medical officers' time is fully occupied with these examinations at the Child Welfare sessions and so additional sessions, known as "Toddlers' Clinics," are set aside for the examination of children at the age of 2, 3 and 4 years. For these examinations, the parents are sent an appointment from the local clinic. The purpose of the examination is to assess the child's physical and mental progress and to determine whether they are within normal limits. If any condition is found which requires treatment other than an ocular or orthopaedic defect, then the parents are advised to see their own doctors about it. In the case of ocular or orthopaedic defects, the parents are referred to our own clinics which are conducted by visiting specialists.

The earlier any physical or mental handicap is detected, the better, and these clinic examinations afford an opportunity to detect such defects as phenylketonuria (which, if untreated, leads inevitably to severe mental sub-normality), congenital dislocation of the hips, squint, cerebral palsy, deafness, and so on. Many of these conditions would be unlikely to receive attention at an early stage as the parents would, in many cases, not notice that anything was amiss and would not, therefore, seek the opinion of their family doctor. A year or two ago the degree of fortification of infant welfare foods with Vitamin D was reduced and, in consequence, there is more need than before to stress the importance of adding cod liver oil or halibut oil to the diet of babies shortly after birth. Another important food supplement, Vitamin C,

is available in the form of a syrup from the clinics. One of the functions of the clinics is to inform the mothers who attend of the importance of a correctly balanced diet, and products are on sale at the clinics at an economic price to enable them to put the advice into practice.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank those ladies who regularly give their services voluntarily and assist the health visitors in the running of the clinics, taking on the jobs of tea making, charting, and so on.

The clinics, at which a doctor attends on each occasion, are as follows:—

Health Clinic, Water Street, Wallasey, Tuesdays, 2 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.

Health Clinic, Oakenholt Road, Moreton, Tuesdays, 2 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.

Health Clinic, Hudson Road, Leasowe, Mondays, 2 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.

Parish Hall, Wallasey Village, Wallasey, Wednesdays, 2 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.

Trinity Church Hall, Manor Road, Wallasey, Thursdays, 2 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.

Congregational Church Hall, Princess Road, Wallasey, Thursdays, 2 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.

The number of attendances during the year was:

	Water Street	Moreton	Princess Road	Wallasey Village	Trinity Hall Liscard	Leasowe	Totals
Children under one year of age	2,787	2,916	3,469	2,774	2,542	2,004	16,492
Children between one and five years	592	780	682	820	921	1,172	4,967

Toddlers' Clinic

Number of children called up	...	...	...	...	...	...	463
Number who attended	...	...	...	...	...	...	233

Distribution of Welfare Foods

Welfare foods, i.e., National dried milk, cod liver oil, orange juice and vitamin tablets were distributed from the following points during the year:—

25a Liscard Village; Boys' Club, Vernon Avenue; Health Clinic, Leasowe; Health Clinic, Moreton; Water Street Clinic, and at the clinics held in Wallasey Village Parish Hall, and Princess Road Church Hall.

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
NATIONAL DRIED MILK ..						
Number of packets given free	1,244	1,262	1,023	1,279	1,183	1,027
Number of packets sold	29,125	25,553	24,345	23,292	21,962	22,341
COD LIVER OIL, ORANGE JUICE, ETC.						
Number of bottles of :						
Cod Liver Oil ..	5,168	5,396	3,866	2,290	2,162	2,204
Vitamin Capsules ..	5,022	5,031	3,962	2,964	3,085	3,278
Orange Juice (Free) ..	2	30	885	698	467	203
,, ,, (Sold) ..	47,842	46,115	29,052	16,004	16,666	18,481

During the year the number of packets of dried milk (other than National dried milk), cereals, etc., sold at the Clinics was 35,669 realising a total of £4,691 19s. 6d., compared with 27,977 packets sold in 1963 which realised £3,791.

Family Planning Clinic

During the year, the Birkenhead and District Mothers' Welfare Clinic offered to set up a Family Planning Clinic in the Leasowe area provided that suitable premises could be made available.

The Health Committee accepted the offer and granted the organisation the free use of the Health Clinic, Hudson Road, Leasowe, for this purpose, the first sessions to be held on Wednesday evenings from 7 p.m. to 8 p.m. in January, 1965.

Priority Dental Services

The following tables give particulars with regard to the dental care of expectant and nursing mothers, and children under school age :—

- (a) Number of officers employed at the end of the year on a salary basis in terms of wholtime officers to the maternity and child welfare service.

Principal Dental Officer	1/8th
Dental Officers	3/8ths

- (b) Number of officers employed at the end of the year, on a sessional basis, in terms of wholtime officers to the maternity and child welfare service Nil

- (c) Number of dental clinics in operation during the year 4

- (d) Number of sessions (i.e., equivalent complete half days) devoted to maternity and child welfare patients during the year 56

NUMBERS PROVIDED WITH DENTAL CARE—

	Examined	Treated	Made Dentally Fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers ..	86	78	54
Children under Five	272	164	158

FORMS OF DENTAL TREATMENT PROVIDED

	Scalings and Gum Treat- ment	Fillings	Silver Nitrate Treat- ment	Crowns or Inlays	Extrac- tions	General Anaes- thetics	Dentures Provided		Radio- graphs
							Full Upper or Lower	Partial Upper or Lower	
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	35	41	—	—	157	28	15	5	3
Children under Five	—	42	13	—	217	133	—	—	—

Day Nurseries

The three Day Nurseries in Wallasey continue to do a good job of work in catering for the children of those mothers who have to go to work. If a mother must earn her living it is essential that she leaves her child in safe, kind and loving hands.

One only has to visit these Nurseries to observe that the children are happy, well cared for, well-fed and intelligently occupied.

Two of the nurseries are training schools for the Diploma of the National Nursery Examination Board, and there is still a great demand for student vacancies. Each year, three students are appointed and as many as 15 have to be turned down. We still share the Course with students from Birkenhead Nursery Schools and our students go to the Technical College in Birkenhead on two days each week, for their theoretical tuition. Girls from the Birkenhead Nursery Schools come to our Day Nurseries for their training with the "under-two's."

Two of our Matrons and one Warden attended Refresher Courses in Manchester, and it is the policy of the Ministry of Health that all members of the staff should be kept up-to-date with the changing methods of educating young children.

The children are frequently medically examined, and immunised against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, and poliomyelitis.

The meals offered to the children are varied, well-balanced and tastefully prepared. A diet book is kept and menus are supervised by the Assistant Medical Officer in charge of the nurseries.

All members of our staffs at the three Nurseries are keenly interested in their work and become really attached to the children in their care. The parents often express their gratitude by means of letters or little presents to the Nurseries.

The Wallasey Council has every reason to be proud of its three Day Nurseries.

Details of attendances during the year are as follows:—

Nursery	Number on Register 31/12/64	Number of Places	Average Daily Attendances	
			0—2's	2—5's
Eastway	30	30	4.3	17.86
Central Park	55	50	16.36	19.46
Oakdale	44	50	5.94	25.72

CARE OF UNMARRIED MOTHERS AND THEIR CHILDREN

No Mother and Baby Home is provided but full use is made of the services available through voluntary organisations.

Most of the cases are dealt with by the Wallasey Moral Welfare Association whose official worker investigates each case and advises the expectant mother on the social aspects of her problem and arranges admission to a suitable home or hostel where necessary.

Under these arrangements eleven cases received ante-natal and post-natal care, being admitted to the following homes:—

St. Monica's Home, Liverpool	...	...	...	1
St. Bridget's Home, Chester	...	...	...	4
"Elmswood," Home, Liverpool	...	...	...	3
"Chaddeslode", Shrewsbury	...	...	...	1
Home of the Good Samaritan, Grappenhall	...	...	...	1
"The Grange", Wilpshire, Blackburn	...	...	...	1

Of the eleven cases receiving assistance, one was aged 14, one aged 15, two aged 17, one aged 18, two aged 19, and the remaining two were aged 20 and 34 respectively.

NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS' REGULATIONS ACT, 1948.

In accordance with the above Act, local health authorities are required to register all day nurseries, where children who have not attained the upper limit of compulsory school age, are received. Similarly, all persons who, for reward, receive more than two children under the age of five years, into their homes, for the day or substantial part of the day, are required to be registered.

A comprehensive register gives details of accommodation; names and qualifications of staff; equipment of premises; arrangements for feeding; infectious disease precautions, etc.

Prior to a recommendation being made to the Council that premises be registered as a day nursery or a person as a daily minder, a visit is made by the Superintendent Health Visitor to ensure that the proposed arrangements are satisfactory and a report is made to the Medical Officer of Health who personally visits the premises. In addition, a public health inspector visits to ensure that the premises and sanitary arrangements and facilities for the preparation and storage of food are satisfactory and that the size of the premises is adequate for the number of children it is proposed to accommodate. The Chief Fire Officer also visits regarding necessary fire precautions and the Town Planning Section of the Borough Engineer's Department is advised of details of the application for registration.

There are three day nurseries and two daily minders registered under the Act as at the 31st December, 1964. The Superintendent Health Visitor makes periodical inspections to ensure that the standards laid down under the terms of registration are being maintained.

SECTION 23 — MIDWIFERY SERVICES

Domiciliary Midwifery

Dr. E. I. Grant, Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Medical Supervisor of Midwives makes monthly inspections, and reports as follows:—

The number of domiciliary confinements in 1964 dropped from 306 to 284, but in order to accommodate the resulting larger number of cases at Highfield, more and more women were discharged home much earlier than is the accepted custom. These early discharges meant that our midwives had to visit them daily, and yet they did not have the satisfaction of performing the deliveries.

As long as there is no substantial increase in maternity beds, the optimum use must be made of the beds available. The only way of achieving this is by a policy of planned early discharge and at the time of writing this report, the Local Maternity Liaison Committee is considering the whole question.

When one takes into consideration the extra work done by the domiciliary midwives in visiting these early discharge cases, their case load is higher than would at first be apparent.

Each midwife has now been supplied with a sphygmomanometer and stethoscope. Two new gas and air machines were purchased during the year. It is hoped shortly that each midwife will have one available in her car for use as required.

The paediatric and obstetric flying squads at St. Catherine's Hospital are still available when necessary, and though the obstetric flying squad was not called out at all during 1964, the paediatric flying squad was called upon on five occasions.

One of the midwives in the Leasowe area was unfortunately off sick for some months and two attended Refresher Courses in 1964, but in spite of this, all the midwives have been able to take their weekly off-duty, their monthly off-duty, and their six weeks annual leave.

Thanks to the co-operation of the Housing Committee, one of our midwives is being re-housed so that she will now reside within the area which she operates.

We have continued to hold frequent meetings at each of the midwives' homes and I think we all find these most useful, and of value to each and all of us.

In conclusion, I wish to thank Mrs. Schofield, the Superintendent Health Visitor, for all the help she gives me in the non-medical administration of the midwifery service, and for dealing with and allocating the cases of early discharge from Highfield — a daily task which has added considerably to her work.

Number of Deliveries by Municipal Midwives in the Area During the Year

Domiciliary Cases			Number of Women Delivered in Hospitals and Other Institutions but Discharged and Attended by Domiciliary Midwives before the 10th day
Doctor Not Booked	Doctor Booked	Total	
5	279	284	441

Maternity Outfits

On application to the midwife in attendance or to the Public Health Department, maternity outfits are supplied free of charge for all domiciliary confinements.

The number of maternity outfits issued during the year was 332.

Maternity Homes

There are no private maternity homes registered in the borough.

SECTION 24 — HEALTH VISITING.

Mrs. K. Schofield, Superintendent Health Visitor, makes the following observations:—

“During 1964, there were no changes in the health visitors’ work. At the beginning of the year, the Ministry of Health requested monthly returns of babies born with congenital malformations to be made to the Registrar General. These returns are useful to the staff, enabling them to keep a vigilant eye on the infants concerned.

The “At Risk” register is still compiled, although we regard children “at risk” as being “under observation”, the latter term giving rise to less anxiety on the part of the parents.

Health Education is an important aspect of the health visitor’s work, the most valuable being carried out in the homes of all the families visited. Advice is given on all matters relating to the promotion of good physical and mental health.

Prevention of home accidents is stressed, particularly when the family includes members under five years of age or over sixty-five. These two age groups are the most vulnerable.

Mothercraft talks are given at the midwives’ evening clinics. Film strips are shown to the expectant mothers, discussions held on the promotion of good health during pregnancy and the need for ante-natal care.

Through the auspices of the local authority, vitamin tablets are sold to members of the Leasowe Community Association “Over Sixty” Club. This club is held every Tuesday afternoon at the Health Clinic, Hudson Road, Leasowe. The health visitor calls in at the end of each meeting to see if any member wishes to discuss a health or social problem. Domiciliary visits are paid to the elderly people in the community. These visits are increasing as many of them are referred from the hospital medical social worker on discharge from hospital of these elderly people.

In co-operation with the Merseyside Cancer Education Committee I have given several talks to groups of people on the subject of “Cancer”. Great interest is shown by all audiences. Fear of the disease is the main reason why people do not consult their family doctor early enough. Young mothers were particularly interested in the establishment of a cervical cytology unit in the Borough.

Towards the end of 1964, the Family Planning Association started negotiations with the Local Authority to open sessions at our Health Clinic in Leasowe. The health visiting staff, after meeting several members of the Family Planning Association team, look forward to good relationships developing between them.

The Mothers’ Club at Moreton continues to flourish and the numbers increase year by year. Educational talks are given and social occasions held. It has proved a worth-while venture and, sincere thanks are due to the health visiting staff in Moreton. They give many hours

of their leisure time to make the Club the tremendous success it has become.

Three health visitors are attached to three General Practitioners' surgery sessions. Good co-operation exists between them and this understanding benefits the expectant mothers and young children attending these special sessions.

Attendances continue at the Highfield Maternity Hospital Premature Baby Unit on Saturday morning and the Birkenhead Children's Hospital Out Patients' Department on Friday afternoons. We appreciate the contact with both these Hospitals which facilitates the after care of the patients.

Lastly I wish to thank the Health Committee for allowing a health visitor to attend the yearly Refresher Course, organised by the Health Visitors' Association."

The following is a summary of work done by the Health Visitors during the year :—

Total visits to children under 1 year	8,380
Total visits to children between 1 and 5 years	13,306
Total visits to Premature Births	287
Total visits re Stillbirths	23
Total visits re Neo-Natal Deaths	27
Total visits re Infant Deaths	7
Total visits re Infectious Diseases and contacts	585
Total visits to Dysentery cases	312
Total visits to Ophthalmia cases	23
Total visits to Day Nurseries	16
Total visits re Immunisation	148
Total visits for Children's Officer	13
Total visits re Adoptions	16
Total visits for Hospital Almoners	24
Total visits to Expectant Mothers	967
Total visits to Post-Natal cases	423
Total visits re Tuberculosis	1,426
Total visits to Diabetics, per General Practitioners	4
Total visits re Care of Old People	215
Miscellaneous visits	830
	<hr/>
	27,032
Ineffectual visits (no response, etc.)	3,007
	<hr/>
	30,039

Attendances at Junior Training Centre for :—

Medical Inspections	13
Cleanliness Surveys	2
	<hr/>
	15
	<hr/>

Attendances in School by T.B. Health Visitors re B.C.G. vaccination	76
Home visits re B.C.G. vaccination	69
	<hr/>
	145
Attendances at Birkenhead Children's Hospital	44
Attendances by T.B. Health Visitors at Mill Lane Chest Clinic	84
Highfield Premature Baby Clinic	44

SECTION 25 — HOME NURSING

Miss E. Fairless, Superintendent of the District Nursing Service reports as follows:—

The District Nurses undertake the skilled nursing of all age groups, in all types of homes, under the direction of a Doctor. The work consists of the care of patients suffering from acute and chronic medical and surgical conditions, including Tuberculosis and other infectious diseases. It also includes teaching the family a healthy way of living, and putting people in touch with other organisations and other members of the public health team. Some patients, particularly young children and old people, make better progress when nursed in familiar surroundings, and the nursing of patients in their own homes relieves the pressure on hospital beds.

Messages are taken at the District Nursing Centre from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. daily, and from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. on Sundays. One nurse is on duty each evening for emergency calls and late evening visits to very ill patients.

During the year 305 late visits have been paid to very ill patients.

14 patients suffering from cancer received night nursing care by nurses provided by the Marie Curie Memorial Foundation. This valuable and necessary service is greatly appreciated by the patients, their relatives, and the District Nurses.

The number of infirm patients in need of the Bath Attendant Service continues to increase and during the year two additional part time Bath Attendants were appointed, 3,630 visits were paid to 202 infirm patients requiring weekly baths.

The extension of the free clean linen service next year to include all patients requiring this service will fulfil a great need.

During the year three State Registered Nurses received district training and all successfully passed the examination and qualified for the National Certificate issued by the Ministry of Health, in addition to the Certificate of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing. The Superintendent and ten nurses on the staff are Queen's Nurses, one nurse is awaiting the result of the examination, and two nurses are undertaking the course of training at the present time.

The District Nurses are most grateful to the Health Committee for the increased number of allowances granted to nurses using their own cars on district nursing duties, this has proved most helpful in their routine work and has resulted in a great saving of time and energy.

The staff again thank the General Practitioners, the Hospitals, and other workers in the Public Health field for their help and close co-operation throughout the year.

The following is a summary of work carried out by the District Nursing Service in 1964.

	Cases	Visits
Medical	1,287	42,075
Surgical	233	8,393
Tuberculosis	33	1,036
Infectious	4	58
Maternal Complications	14	121
Others	176	331
Totals	1,747	52,014
Patients included in above who were 65 years or over at the time of first visit	1,083	36,518
Children included in above who were under 5 years at the time of first visit	18	186
Patients who have had more than 24 visits during the year	522	35,959

The above figures include 12,323 visits paid to 392 patients for the purpose of giving injections only. The comparable figures for 1963 were 11,748 visits to 297 patients.

NURSING HOMES

There were three Nursing Homes on the Register at the end of 1964. 34 deaths occurred in the Homes during the year.

Twenty visits were paid to the Nursing Homes by the Superintendent Health Visitor.

SECTION 26 — VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

General

The important work under this section was continued throughout the year by the Department and was again greatly assisted by the General Practitioners in the Borough.

The importance of vaccination and immunisation cannot be over emphasised.

Smallpox Vaccination

General Practitioners in the Borough notified that they have carried out 531 vaccinations and 71 re-vaccinations during the year, compared with 417 vaccinations and 193 re-vaccinations during 1963. Vaccination record cards are no longer required for persons over the age of sixteen unless they belong to a special "at risk" group comprising doctors, nurses, dentists and medical auxiliaries and their families, also members of the staff of the Health Department, in particular the staff of the Ambulance Service, whose vaccinal state is regularly kept up to date by the Deputy Medical Officer of Health.

Age at Date of Vaccination	Under 1	1	2 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	Total
Number vaccinated ...	221	240	38	24	8	531
Number Re-vaccinated	—	1	1	19	50	71

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

Oral vaccine was again almost invariably used. Health Visitors follow up the cases who fail to attend the clinic and administer the vaccine in the home.

A total of 1,452 persons received a primary course of vaccination and 650 received booster doses, compared with 1,475 persons receiving a primary course of vaccination and 1,672 persons receiving booster doses in 1963. It is regrettable that the numbers coming forward for protection against Poliomyelitis shows a further decline.

Number of children vaccinated during
the year—by age group (as at 31.12.64)

Age				Primary Vaccination	Booster Dose
Under 1	yr.	...	...	156	1
1 yr.	+	...	...	814	8
2 yrs.	+	...	...	229	27
3 yrs.	+	...	...	73	11
4 yrs.	+	...	...	27	13
5 yrs.	+	...	...	25	261
6 yrs.	+	...	...	21	176
7 yrs.	+	...	...	12	49
8 yrs.	+	...	...	6	22
9 yrs.	+	...	...	10	16
10 yrs.	+	...	...	4	11
11 yrs.	+	...	...	2	3
12 yrs.	+	...	...	10	21
13 yrs.	+	...	...	3	7
14 yrs.	+	...	...	1	2
15 yrs.	+	...	...	3	1
16 yrs.	+	...	...	3	—
Totals ...				1,399	629

Further details are given in the table on page 40.

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION — 1964

	PRIMARY VACCINATION		BOOSTER DOSES		
	Type of Vaccine		Type of Vaccine		Total
	Salk	Oral	Salk	Oral	
Children—Male (15 yrs. and under) ..	1	750	9	301	310
Children—Female (15 yrs. and under) ..	2	643	12	307	319
Expectant Mothers ..	—	—	—	—	—
Adults 16-26 Yrs. ..	—	33	1	11	12
Adults 27-40 Yrs. ..	—	17	—	5	5
Others ..	—	6	—	4	4
Total ..	3	1,449	22	628	650

Total number of persons receiving primary vaccination — 1,452

Total number of persons receiving
Booster vaccinations — 650

B.C.G. Vaccination (Tuberculosis)

Full details of this service are given on page 46 in the section of the report "Prevention of Illness—Care and After-care".

Diphtheria Immunisation

During the year 1,333 children received the full course of immunisation against diphtheria, 900 being immunised by general practitioners and 433 at the Council's clinics. In addition 689 children who had previously received the full course were given a reinforcing dose, 139 by general practitioners and 550 at the clinics.

Further details of the number of children immunised are given in the table on Page 42.

Whooping Cough Immunisation

Triple antigen is used for immunisation and a single course of injections thus gives immunity to diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus.

The following table gives details of the number of persons who received the course of immunisation against whooping cough during the year :—

	<i>Age at date of final injection</i>		
	<i>0—4 yrs.</i>	<i>5—14 yrs.</i>	<i>Total</i>
No. of children who have completed a primary course (normally 3 injections of pertussis vaccine singly or in combination) in the authority's area during the year ended 31st December, 1964.	1,252	26	1,278

The total number of persons immunised against the disease in the previous three years was as follows :—

1961	...	1,651
1962	...	1,493
1963	...	1,291

Tetanus Immunisation

The majority of young children receive their initial immunity as a result of receiving triple antigen referred to above. Boosting doses are given, using diphtheria tetanus toxoid or tetanus toxoid, either by the family doctor or at the clinics.

Active immunisation started in hospital can be completed either by the family doctor or at the clinic.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION
TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF CHILDREN IMMUNISED—BY AGE GROUPS

Age	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	
Under 1 year ..	47	73	86	60	135	134	191	102	188	79	353	352	428	460	403	Total under 5 yrs. of age at 31/12/64 5,392
1 year +	772	762	718	621	770	700	705	667	851	651	950	813	753	684	693	
2 years +	229	236	232	172	277	160	177	149	197	151	203	176	156	96	121	
3 years +	85	71	71	64	89	97	70	44	77	49	79	99	65	30	34	
4 years +	55	46	44	42	62	61	48	26	40	18	63	79	34	11	16	
5 years +	42	56	52	48	48	52	54	32	22	19	46	46	29	20	21	Total over 5 yrs. and under 10 yrs. at 31/12/64 6,273
6 years +	33	34	65	49	45	46	44	26	22	20	35	45	11	22	27	
7 years +	12	11	22	20	20	17	16	15	21	5	28	53	12	7	2	
8 years +	5	5	8	6	10	14	10	4	4	4	22	17	5	5	8	
9 years +	9	7	5	4	6	11	10	6	4	4	22	18	5	2	4	
10 years +	3	6	8	8	10	4	9	3	4	2	11	18	3	2	1	Total over 10 yrs. and under 15 yrs. at 31/12/64 6,200
11 years +	3	7	—	20	7	17	7	7	6	4	10	14	1	1	2	
12 years +	3	10	3	6	2	8	8	1	8	1	11	16	3	2	1	
13 years +	—	2	—	—	—	1	4	1	2	—	6	16	2	1	—	
14 years +	1	1	2	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	5	11	3	1	—	
15 years +	1	—	1	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	1	8	4	2	—	
Over 16 years...	1	1	4	—	—	1	—	1	2	2	8	16	12	1	—	
Total ..	1,301	1,328	1,321	1,120	1,483	1,325	1,357	1,084	1,449	1,009	1,853	1,797	1,526	1,347	1,333	

SECTION 27 — AMBULANCE SERVICE

As in previous years the day-to-day administration of the ambulance service was, subject to the overall control of the Medical Officer of Health, carried out by the Chief Fire and Ambulance Officer, and full details of the operational control, etc., of the service during the year are incorporated in his Annual Report.

On February 19th His Worship the Mayor, Alderman A. E. Martin, J.P., officially opened the new Ambulance Sub-station at Pasture Road, Moreton. This new two bay sub-station will give a good round-the-clock service for the West end of the Borough and will replace the old temporary facilities at the Super Garage, Moreton. Accommodation is provided for four driver attendants. Repairs and maintenance of the vehicles stationed at Pasture Road are carried out at Headquarters in Manor Road. Replacements are made available for the time a vehicle is out of service from Headquarters.

The vehicular strength at 31st December, 1964, was as follows :—

- (a) 7 Ambulances each capable of conveying 3/4 persons in emergency.
- (b) 2 Omni-coaches for sitting cases, each capable of conveying 13 persons, and a vehicle with a rear lifting platform for wheel-chair cases operated from the gear box of the vehicle.
- (c) One car for long distance journeys.

All vehicles are fitted with radio control.

During the year the staff was further strengthened in accordance with the Ten Year Development Plan, and on December 31st was 31 Driver/attendants, 5 Leading Drivers and 1 Sub-Officer.

Arrangements were made for the training of ambulance personnel at the Cheshire County Training Centre at Northwich. The first Wallasey trainee attended a fortnight's course in November and arrangements were made for further members of the staff to attend subsequent courses in 1965. I am most grateful to the County for allowing us to make use of these training facilities.

The number of cases has again shown an increase on the previous year — an additional 1,413 patients were conveyed. The total number of patients conveyed during the year was 42,423 compared with 41,010 in 1963 and 38,838 in 1962. The total mileage covered during the year was 178,875 compared with 176,153 in 1963 and 174,040 in 1962.

Gas and air (analgesia) outfits are available for the domiciliary midwives when required, and are stored at the Central Fire Station. The control room has a weekly rota of municipal Midwives on duty and any member of the public having difficulty in obtaining a midwife on the district can obtain help by dialing 999 and asking for Ambulance Service (maternity).

The Table on page 44 gives further details of the cases conveyed during the year.

AMBULANCE SERVICE—NUMBER OF CASES CONVEYED—1964

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Street, Works & Domiciliary Accidents or Sudden Illness ..	141	133	170	212	284	271	256	307	259	204	174	175	2,586
Urgent Admissions	185	205	193	272	214	212	183	199	213	241	260	289	2,666
Mental Health Cases	22	15	20	22	20	19	19	25	25	14	20	15	236
Malicious False Alarms	5	9	8	3	5	6	4	1	3	9	9	2	64
Maternity Admissions	58	68	61	51	72	47	60	51	40	51	65	54	678
Infectious Diseases	11	8	7	36	31	44	23	27	15	53	16	17	288
Admissions booked in advance ..	62	69	70	72	86	85	66	51	46	74	51	68	800
Outpatients & Clinics	2,730	2,549	2,300	2,647	2,442	2,608	2,678	2,272	2,502	2,713	2,496	2,379	30,316
Gas & Air Sets & Midwives ..	56	40	49	43	67	55	42	41	40	24	41	43	541
Others	429	376	379	433	317	348	410	186	273	337	392	301	4,181
Mortuary	11	4	10	5	5	3	6	2	7	3	6	5	67
Totals	3,710	3,476	3,267	3,796	3,543	3,698	3,747	3,162	3,423	3,723	3,530	3,348	42,423
Mileage	15,396	14,461	13,869	15,779	15,276	16,609	13,543	14,961	14,803	15,660	13,619	14,899	173,875

SECTION 28 — PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

Tuberculosis

No. of Primary Notifications								
1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956
32	39	43	50	78	84	77	66	83
Pulmonary			29 = 17 men		7 women		5 children	
Non-pulmonary			3 = 1 man		1 woman		1 child	

Classification of Non-pulmonary cases

Upper right humerus	...	...	1
T.B. Sinuses right cervical region	...	...	1
T.B. Spine	...	...	1

Table of Primary Notifications

	Notifications.		Deaths.		Death Rate. per 1,000
	Pul.	Non-pul.	Pul.	Non-pul.	
1964	29	3	4	1	.05

No. of Notified cases of Tuberculosis on Clinic Register

1st January, 1964	...	...	...	...	...	1,034
31st December, 1964	...	...	...	...	...	1,017
Transfers from other areas	...	...	...	...	...	11
Lost sight of cases returned	...	...	...	...	...	2
New cases diagnosed during the year	...	...	...	...	...	32
Total visits by Health Visitors:—						
T.B. Cases	...	...	...	...	...	1,478
Others	...	...	...	...	...	415

Prevention

No. of new contacts examined during 1963	...	...	288
No. of new cases diagnosed during 1963	...	...	32
Contact rate	...	...	9.0
No. of new cases detected by contact examination	...	...	5
No. of new cases detected by school contact examination	...	...	—
Home Nursing treated	...	...	31
Home Nursing total visits	...	...	1,036
B.C.G. Vaccinations	...	...	137
Children Mantoux positive at School	...	...	26
No. of contacts attending through above	...	...	76
No. of Mantoux positive children at School who attended Clinic	...	...	26

Care

Families receiving clothes, etc.	...	...	33
Housing defects reported by Health Visitors	...	...	6
No. of patients receiving milk	...	...	4
No. of cases rehoused	...	...	6
Referred to Education Dept.	...	...	—
Home Helps	...	...	5
Free School Meals	...	...	2
Meals on Wheels	...	...	3

Dr. J. Baxter, Tuberculosis Officer, reports as follows:—

Another fall in notifications to 32 has occurred this year. There were 13 cases in the middle-aged or over 45 group, which is still a high proportion, showing that we must continue to encourage X-ray of this group by M.M.R., as well as referral from General Practitioners. In the 15—24 group, 2 cases occurred — one had not been given B.C.G. The B.C.G. Campaign in Wallasey had paid excellent dividends, viz:— 1962—8 cases, 1963—4 cases, 1964—2 cases, in this interesting age group. If this is compared with 29 pulmonary and 9 non-pulmonary cases in 1953, the year B.C.G. Vaccination was started, it must be admitted that this is one service which is completely worthwhile.

Care

The number of visits by Health Visitors to T.B. Cases has risen from 1,300 to 1,418. This in spite of the reduction of new cases to 32 from 39. Visits to non-T.B. cases have risen from 179 to 415, and much information has been obtained and reassurance and comfort given by these visits. The fact that our Visitors are always welcomed and asked to call again speaks volumes. Chronic bronchitics, cases of cancer and asthma, require as much, if not more, help and advice as tuberculosis.

The Home Nursing Service have treated 31 cases this year, making a total of 1,036 visits. This is splendid and the saving of overcrowded hospital accommodation very great, because it must be remembered that tuberculosis cases do remain in bed for months not days or weeks.

The Home Help and Meals on Wheels Services have continued cheerfully to help our chest patients and are appreciated greatly.

Vaccination of Schoolchildren with B.C.G. Vaccine

As in previous years, all children between the ages of 13 years and 14 years and any older children not already vaccinated, were offered vaccination against tuberculosis. The skin testing, which always precedes vaccination, did not bring to light any cases of active tuberculosis amongst the pupils at any school.

We have continued to use the standard preparation Tuberculin P.P.D. for the preliminary skin tests and the freeze dried Glaxo B.C.G. vaccine for the vaccinations, each being administered with specially calibrated 1 ml. syringes, intradermally.

All children who reacted positively to the preliminary injection of tuberculin P.P.D. together with their close contacts, were advised to attend the Chest Clinic for chest X-ray to confirm or exclude the presence of active pulmonary tuberculosis. Of course, these children are not vaccinated. The remaining children were vaccinated with B.C.G. vaccine and these vaccinations were inspected about eight weeks later to decide whether they were successful. Those showing only very small reactions or no reaction were offered revaccination if skin tests were still negative. The numbers involved are shown in the Table below. The number of positive reactors who attended the Chest Clinic numbered 38, in addition 126 close contacts of these children also attended for investigation. From all these investigations:

No. of children offered (per parents)	
B.C.G. vaccination	1,253
No. of children accepting (per parents)	
B.C.G. vaccination	980
No. of children Mantoux Tested	974
No. of children found Mantoux positive	24
Percentage of children found Mantoux positive	2.46%
No. of children found Mantoux negative	948
No. of children vaccinated with B.C.G. vaccine	944

Re-examinations

No. of children Mantoux retested	62
No. of children found negative	12
No. of children re-vaccinated with B.C.G. vaccine	12

Provision of Nursing Equipment

In 1964 a total of 659 articles were issued, as follows:—

Air-rings	54	Mackintosh sheets	85
Back rests	98	Self-lifting poles	2
Bed pans	108	Tripod sticks	6
Bed tables	4	Male urinals	27
Beds with lifting pole	2	Female urinals	2
Commodes	117	Wooden bed blocks	22
Crutches	3	Oxford hoist	1
Dunlopillo mattresses	3	Fracture Boards	3
Invalid Chairs	82	Special bedstead	1
Knee cages	34	Enuresis machines	5

The Health Committee decided at their meeting in September to discontinue making small charges for the loan of nursing equipment and this decision was confirmed by the Council at their October meeting.

During the year the Finance Committee made available the interest on the capital gift donated by the Wallasey District Nursing Association. This was used by the Health Committee to purchase larger and more costly items of nursing equipment such as Oxford hoists. The provision of this special equipment eases the burden of nursing and caring for severely physically handicapped or sick persons when discharged home from hospital.

Clean Linen Service for Incontinent Chronic Sick

In July, 1963, Circ. 14 was received from the Ministry of Health suggesting that local authorities might consider the setting up of an incontinence pads service. A scheme, however, has been in operation in Wallasey since 1959 whereby draw sheets are delivered by departmental van for the use of incontinent patients being nursed in their own homes. It is considered that this scheme is preferable to an incontinence pads service in that the problem of disposal does not arise. The latter would create a very real problem, particularly in the smoke control areas in the borough.

Without this service, which is much appreciated by patients and relatives, many persons could not be nursed in their own homes. The service was restricted, during the year to a maximum of 19 patients at

one time, but the Health Committee decided to extend the service to all persons requiring it, and it is hoped to implement this decision early in 1965, and to include pyjamas and nightdresses for use in necessitous cases.

The number of sheets issued during the year was 8,766 and the number of cases to whom sheets were issued total 84. Fourteen sheets are left initially for each patient and replaced with clean two or three times each week, as necessary.

Health Education

By this is meant attempts to change the faulty attitudes of mind and thus of behaviour of those with whom the staff come into contact in their daily work. The bulk of this work was undertaken by the Health Visitors and Welfare Officers, but other senior officers of the Department also participated.

At the weekly ante-natal clinics, the Midwives and the Health Visitors gave instruction and advice to the expectant mothers who attended.

Copies of "Better Health", the official Journal of the Central Council for Health Education, were distributed monthly to all the clinics in the town, where they are available free to the mothers who attend. Copies were also sent to the Education Department and Wallasey Executive Council office.

Full use was made of the poster boards in the old and the new parts of the town, where matters concerning dental hygiene; the harmful effect of smoking; Christmas accidents and immunisation were brought to the notice of the public.

A mothers' club met fortnightly at the Moreton Clinic. This is an evening meeting which is greatly appreciated by the mothers in that part of the town. Further details of the activities undertaken will be found in the section on Health Visiting.

The Merseyside Cancer Education Committee, of which Wallasey is a participating authority, continued to organise talks to voluntary organisations under the supervision of Mr. Duffy, the full time officer of that Committee. During the year one talk was given by Mrs. Schofield, Superintendent Health Visitor, to the Young Wives' Group at 2 Hillam Road. Further talks are arranged for 1965.

The purpose of these talks is to disseminate the latest information concerning the conquest of cancer and remove the deep-rooted fears that still abound that cancer is inevitably fatal.

The anti-smoking campaign was continued and, in February, we secured the services of one of the Mobile Anti-Smoking Units which were put on the road by the Central Council for Health Education. During their stay in Wallasey, the "two woman" team was mainly occupied in giving talks and showing a colour film about smoking to school children, but one visit was made to the Wallasey Rotary Club. The programme of visits included a public meeting at the Town Hall, at which Alderman Mrs. Lyons, Chairman of the Health Committee, presided. Councillor David Caldwell, Consultant Chest Physician, spoke on the dangers of smoking and the film, previously mentioned,

was shown. Following the showing of the film, questions were invited from the general public and some discussion followed.

Early in the year, a Joint Committee appointed by the Central and Scottish Health Services Councils, and under the Chairmanship of Lord Cohen of Birkenhead, published their Report on the subject of Health Education. One of the recommendations in the Report was that Local Authorities should appoint Health Educators as they become available. Arising from the recommendations of this Report, the Councils of Wallasey and Birkenhead agreed to bring forward to 1965 the appointment of a Health Education Officer to be employed jointly by the two Authorities.

The Wallasey Handbook setting out the Health and Welfare Services of the town continued to be widely distributed during the year.

The hospitals inform this Department of any children who have been treated for burns, scalds and for accidental poisoning. Following the receipt of this information, the families of those children are visited by the health visitors and advice is given to the parents on safety precautions and general organisations of the household if these are unsatisfactory.

This year the first "Welcome to Citizenship" Exhibition was held in the Town Hall for the purpose of introducing those young people of the town who had recently become entitled to vote to the activities of the different departments of local government in the town. The Exhibition was also visited by organised parties of schoolchildren. As regards the exhibits of the Health Department, the emphasis was on the prevention of illness and of dental caries.

The Department possesses a film strip projector and screen. During the year it was used on twenty-five occasions — the subjects shown covering Diet in Pregnancy; Sex Education; Nutritional Values; Ante-natal Care; Post-natal Care; Accidents in the Home.

Convalescence

Patients are sent for convalescence on the recommendation of the family doctor or hospital consultant. The financial implication of each application is considered by reference to an assessment scale laid down by the Council and contributions may be required from the patients towards the cost, according to their means.

During 1964 twelve patients were accommodated in the under-mentioned homes.

	M	F
Lady Forester Convalescent Home, Llandudno	2	2
Lear Home of Recovery, West Kirby	—	2
Mary Bamber Convalescent Home, Rhos-on-Sea	—	1
Sutcliffe Rhodes Lodge Convalescent Home, Colwyn Bay	—	1
Women's Convalescent Home, Rhyl	—	1
St. Winifreds Hospice, Holywell	—	2
Blackburn and District Convalescent Home, St. Annes on Sea	—	1

In addition the cost of other patients being admitted to suitable convalescent homes was defrayed by a private fund.

Venereal Disease

I am pleased to report that the total number of cases treated during 1964 showed a decrease of 37 on the previous year, although the number of cases of gonorrhea increased from 32 to 44.

The following table gives details of the number of Wallasey residents who received treatment for the first time at various centres during 1964:—

	<i>Syphilis</i>	<i>Gonorrhoea</i>	<i>Other conditions</i>	<i>Total</i>
St. James Hospital, Birkenhead	—	28	52	80
Royal Infirmary, Liverpool ...	3	5	25	33
Seamen's Dispensary and V.D. Clinic, Liverpool ...	3	11	76	90
	—	—	—	—
	6	44	153	203
	—	—	—	—

It will be noted that following the decision of the Liverpool Regional Hospital Board to discontinue the clinic in Mill Lane, there is now no treatment centre in Wallasey. However, the majority of Wallasey patients seeking treatment prefer to visit a centre outside the borough.

Notices are displayed in all the conveniences in the borough and on the ferry boats giving details of the facilities available in the area and stressing the importance of early treatment.

Chiropody Service

The Chiropody Service continued to make a definite contribution to the care of the aged in the community.

The following are details of treatments given during the year:—

(a) Number of patients registered	...	...	...	1,824
(b) Number of treatments given:—				
(i) Old Age Pensioners	...	...	...	10,087
(ii) Physically Handicapped	...	...	...	210
(iii) Expectant Mothers	...	...	...	Nil
				—
				10,297

Of these 9,525 were given at no charge to the beneficiary and 772 were given where the beneficiary paid 3/-.

There were 11 Chiropodists participating in the scheme at the end of the year, all of whom satisfied the conditions laid down in the Professions Supplementary to Medicines Act, 1960.

The patients can choose whichever chiropodist he/she prefers and treatment is given in the chiropodist's own surgery or, if necessary, in the patient's homes.

The following are eligible for treatment in accordance with the Council's scheme:—

- (a) Male persons who are over the age of 65 and female persons over the age of 60.
- (b) Registered Physically Handicapped persons.
- (c) Expectant Mothers.

The minimum interval between treatments in all but exceptional cases is 6 weeks and each patient is required to make re-application after having had 9 treatments.

No charge is made for the treatment to persons in receipt of National Assistance and all other applications are assessed in accordance with the scale approved by the Council and if accepted receive treatment free or at a reduced charge.

Fluoridation of Water Supplies

There is no progress to report. The Wirral Water Board on the advice of the British Waterworks Association were reluctant to start any scheme for Wallasey until the result of litigation in another part of the country was known.

SECTION 29 — DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

Mrs. Malcolm-Falla, Home Help Organiser, reports as follows:—

"I wonder if it is realised that home helpers are playing an ever increasing important role in the development of the Health Service of the Borough? Our hospitals in Wallasey are handicapped by a shortage of beds, and the home help service enables many sick and aged to receive treatment and care in their own homes, thus relieving pressure on our hard pressed hospital service and enabling really serious cases to receive all the time and skill that hospital staffs can give.

The Home Help Service has established itself throughout the country as a necessary and valuable adjunct to the Health Service. Hence the need to recruit more personnel and to achieve efficiency and high standards by the introduction of courses of training to be undertaken by all helpers during working hours."

The statistics for 1964 show that the number of hours worked by helpers has increased by 10,000, the number of helpers and the work involved has increased accordingly.

The following are the statistics for the year:—

	Maternity	T.B.	O.A.P.	Others	Total
Applications received	61	2	326	77	466
Applications accepted	61	2	314	77	454
No. of cases to which help sent ...	60	2	470	84	616
Cases prior to 1964 ...			156	7	163
No. of hours worked,	3,248 $\frac{1}{4}$	116 $\frac{3}{4}$	93,765 $\frac{3}{4}$	6,983 $\frac{3}{4}$	104,114 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. hours sickness and accident benefit					4,725 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. hours Holiday Pay					7,827 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total Hours ...					116,667 $\frac{1}{2}$

No. helpers 31-12-64 ... Part-time 56. Full-time 31.
Equivalent to 59 full-time helpers.

SECTIONS 28 and 51 MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Introduction

Under Part III of the National Health Service Act, 1946, the Local Authority is responsible for the ascertainment of mental disorder, for arranging the admission of patients to psychiatric hospitals, and for work in the field of prevention, care, and after-care in the community. Part II of the Mental Health Act, 1959, which became fully operative on the 1st November, 1960, adds to these duties functions relating to the provision of training centres, the provision of residential accommodation and increases the emphasis in the care of mentally disordered in the community.

Administration

The Medical Officer of Health is responsible for the administration of this service and he, together with the other three Medical Officers of the Local Health Authority, is approved under the provisions of Sections 28 of the Mental Health Act, 1959, as having special experience in the diagnosis or treatment of mental disorder and they deal mainly with mental subnormality.

Staff

The staff establishment is one Senior Mental Welfare Officer, four Mental Welfare Officers, and one Welfare Assistant.

One Mental Welfare Officer was absent until the 6th July, 1964, when he returned from a full time course for social workers at the Liverpool College of Commerce. He was seconded on full salary in September, 1962, and has now received the award of the Certificate on Social Work issued by the National Council for Training in Social Work.

Mental Health Referrals during 1964

Total Referrals

There were one thousand and sixty-six referrals to the Local Health Authority during the year, a decrease of two over the last year.

The number of referrals now seems to be stabilized at around one thousand per annum after increasing from six hundred and twelve in 1961, to eight hundred and ninety-six in 1962 and finally to one thousand and sixty-eight in 1963, and one thousand and sixty-six in 1964.

General Practitioners

Two hundred and fifty-eight referrals were made by General Practitioners, a decrease of fifty over last year. This decrease is probably due to the encouragement given to General Practitioners to make first referrals to Out-Patient Clinics and Consultant Psychiatrists. The patients are then referred after being seen by a consultant and this seems to be confirmed by the increase in referrals from consultant psychiatrists.

After-care on discharge from hospital

Two hundred and sixty-two referrals were made by hospitals on discharge from in-patient treatment, a slight increase of three over last year.

Out-patient clinics

One hundred and ninety-three referrals were made by hospitals after or during out-patient treatment, an increase of seventeen over last year.

Other Sources

Three hundred and eleven referrals were made by "other sources" an increase of thirty-one over last year.

The pattern of referrals remains very similar to last year except that there seems to be a trend for more cases to be referred by the Hospitals on discharge from in-patient treatment and after or during out-patient or day treatment, and, also for more patients to be referred by "other sources" the largest contributor to this category being Consultant Psychiatrists after making a domiciliary visit at the request of the general practitioner.

There were no new developments in the Mental Health Service during 1964, and if the Hospital, out-patient and Specialist facilities remain at their present level it is not expected that the number of referrals will change substantially.

On the whole 1964 could be called a year of consolidation of the exciting developments which have taken place since 1961. It was a considerable relief to the staff to welcome back Mr. Mercer in July, 1964, to help them shoulder the heavy case loads which have increased from six hundred and twelve referrals in 1961 to a present load of one thousand and sixty-six in 1964.

Admissions for Psychiatric Observation

The number of admissions for emergency observation under Section 29 of the Mental Health Act, 1959, decreased to one hundred and three as compared with one hundred and forty-one the previous year.

Whilst the number of admissions for observation under Section 25 of the Mental Health Act, 1959, increased from sixteen to forty-three as compared with the previous year, thus showing a preference for two medical certificates to be obtained whenever possible and, a desire to keep the use of the emergency procedure to a minimum.

Informal Admissions

The number of informal admissions increased from two hundred and forty-three last year to two hundred and sixty-nine in 1964, whilst the number of compulsory admissions dropped from one hundred and eighty-seven to one hundred and seventy-three in 1964.

The total number of all admissions increased by twenty over last year.

Prevention of Mental Illness and After-Care — Community Care

The prevention of mental illness is largely carried out by health education, and the policies of other social agencies in their understanding of the effect on mental health of environmental experiences.

Early treatment is likely to prevent a more serious or chronic mental illness developing and patients are more willing to seek early advice and help now that the stigma and fears associated with mental disorders are diminishing.

The increase in referrals since 1961 seems to be due to this factor rather than an absolute increase in the amount of mental illness. The best form of administration is one which considers the needs of individuals rather than dividing them into arbitrary categories for administrative convenience. There is no need for all patients to be dealt with by a single organisation. A number of different health and welfare services may be used in varying circumstances.

The standard of living is much higher today and the family has recourse to many forms of social aid so that discharge does not mean a return to conditions of wretchedness as it might have done 70 years ago. The burden on the family of caring for a discharged patient must not be under-estimated however, and they will need all the support, help and advice that is available from the social services.

The expert knowledge of the mental welfare officers is made available to the family and this emphasis on family needs brings into focus the need for co-operation and co-ordination with other services. This topic has already been explained in detail in connection with the medical and hospital services, but in after-care and rehabilitation in the community, the help of the National Assistance Board, the Ministry of Labour, the Home Help Service and the many other statutory and voluntary agencies is necessary for successful re-settlement at home.

The dual function of the mental welfare officers in acting for both the Health and Welfare Committees enables them to offer the help available from either source to one family. This is illustrated in connection with the Handicraft Centres managed by the Welfare Committee which also provide sessions for the mentally ill and the visiting of the elderly who may need help from both the Welfare and Health Services.

The common human needs of individuals can only be met by a flexible interested and co-ordinated service, and it is only by making the service fit these needs that the aim of "Mental Health" will be achieved.

SUB-NORMAL AND SEVERELY SUB-NORMAL PERSONS

The Local Authority Register of Subnormal and Severely Subnormal persons living in the community and being visited by Mental Welfare Officers as at 31.12-64, showed the following:—

16 years and Over				
Males	...	...	53	
Females	...	...	47	100
Under 16 Years				
Males	...	...	25	
Females	...	...	19	44
			Total ...	144

These figures exclude all subnormal children of school age being dealt with by the Education Authority, some of whom will of course be referred later for help and supervision on leaving Claremount School for the Educationally Subnormal.

Training and Recreation

There has been a slow but steady progress in facilities for both training and recreation during the year. Handicraft and Gardening classes have been extended and much greater Recreational facilities have been possible on account of the progress in 1963 by the Wallasey Society for Mentally Handicapped Children on their Headquarters and Club House. Even more valuable than the training given has been the opportunity for making friends, new social contacts and the gradual building up of a life and interests of ones own instead of existing as a shadow of and never far from a parent or guardian.

18 males and 18 females attended the classes with remarkable regularity and enthusiasm and most of these almost automatically joined "the Club" held each Wednesday. A number of the girls also attended weekly for a Club Cookery Class. Anxious inquiries about the opening of the Adult Training Centre and Industrial Unit poured in weekly and several visits were paid to approve and appraise the progress made. Many were the admonitions and directions given by one to another regarding the work and conduct expected there when it opened.

Visiting

Home visits continued as usual (999) and the interest of parents was gradually awakened and stimulated as the opening of the Adult Centre drew nearer, pressure being slowly increased in those cases where doubts and hesitancy tended to deny to the subnormal the benefits shortly to be available. Some of the younger patients may have received fewer or less regular visits on account of the pressure of work but this will be rectified once the over 16 years are safely and happily settled in the new centre.

Institutions

As the possibility of temporary or short-time care becomes more widely known the requests increase and a considerable amount of work and time is involved. Furthermore, the extreme difficulty of getting any permanent or long-term accommodation results in additional short-term admission to provide relief in cases of emergency and to ease stress.

Short-term Care

Males	...	...	13
Females	...	...	12

Long-term Care

Males	...	...	3
Females	...	...	2

Five males and six females are still urgent cases awaiting long-term accommodation but these are mainly the severely subnormal younger patients and it is hoped that when the Adult Training Centre and Hostel are opened many of the older patients may be able to remain usefully occupied, adjusted and making their contribution towards the Community.

The year has been an interesting one of preparation and it is hoped that the fruits of the year's work will amply reward all concerned when the new facilities are available in 1965. Friendly and helpful co-operation with the local "Society" has been most marked and beneficial on all sides.

MENTAL HEALTH ACT, 1959**Section 29 (Admission for emergency observations)**

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
St. Catherine's Hospital Annexe	44	28	72
Deva Hospital	9	16	25
Moston Hospital	—	2	2
Rainhill Hospital	2	—	2
Sefton Hospital	1	—	1
Winwick Hospital	—	1	1
	—	—	—
	56	47	103
	—	—	—

Section 25 (Admission for observation)

St. Catherine's Hospital Annexe	9	15	24
Deva Hospital	7	11	18
Moston Hospital	—	1	1
	—	—	—
	16	27	43
	—	—	—

Section 26 (Admission for Treatment)

St. Catherine's Hospital Annexe	2	5	7
Deva Hospital	5	11	16
Rainhill Hospital	1	—	1
Winwick Hospital	—	1	1
Calderstones Hospital	—	1	1
	—	—	—
	8	18	26
	—	—	—

Section 52

Rainhill Hospital	1	—	1
	—	—	—

Informal Admission

St. Catherine's Hospital Annexe	38	95	133
Deva Hospital	23	27	50
Moston Hospital	18	26	44
Greaves Hall	12	9	21
Priory Day Hospital	5	9	14
Westminster House	3	—	3
Haydock Lodge, Haydock	—	1	1
Rathbone Hospital, Liverpool	—	1	1
Calderstones Hospital	1	—	1
Winwick Hospital	—	1	1
	<u>100</u>	<u>169</u>	<u>269</u>

Total Admissions

Informal	100	169	269
Compulsory	81	92	173
	<u>181</u>	<u>261</u>	<u>442</u>

MONTHLY STATISTICS — 1964

		Number of patients admitted to hospital		Number of patients visited		Number of visits	
		Informal Compulsory		Mentally Ill		Mentally Sub-normal	
			Total		Total		Total
January	...	25	9	34	118	48	166
February	...	19	13	32	124	62	186
March	...	19	16	35	145	43	188
April	...	22	19	41	131	81	212
May	...	17	21	38	156	40	196
June	...	20	12	32	150	50	200
July	...	25	17	42	155	97	252
August	...	21	18	39	135	58	193
September	...	23	17	40	157	58	215
October	...	25	10	35	167	54	221
November	...	29	9	38	179	61	240
December	...	24	12	36	145	44	189
Total	...	269	173	442	1,762	696	2,458
							3,690
							999
							4,689

NUMBER OF PATIENTS REFERRED TO LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY DURING YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1964.

	Mentally Ill				Psychopathic				Sub-normal				Severely Sub-normal				Grand Total of Columns (1)---(16) (17)
	Under age 16 M (1)	Under age 16 F (2)	16 and over M (3)	16 and over F (4)	Under age 16 M (5)	Under age 16 F (6)	16 and over M (7)	16 and over F (8)	Under age 16 M (9)	Under age 16 F (10)	16 and over M (11)	16 and over F (12)	Under age 16 M (13)	Under age 16 F (14)	16 and over M (15)	16 and over F (16)	
(a) General Practitioners ...	—	—	1	89	167	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	258
(b) Hospitals, on discharge from in-patient treatment ...	3	1	104	150	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	262
(c) Hospitals, after or during out-patient or day treatment ...	—	—	1	72	118	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	193
(d) Local Education Authorities ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	4
(e) Police and Courts	—	—	24	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38
(f) Other Sources ...	4	—	116	180	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	5	—	—	1	2	311
(g) Total ...	7	3	405	629	—	1	2	2	—	—	1	6	3	1	3	3	1,066

TRAINING CENTRES FOR THE SUB-NORMAL AND SEVERELY SUB-NORMAL

(a) Junior Centre

The Junior Training Centre, which by arrangement with Birkenhead County Borough, accommodates children from that area as well as from Wallasey, is situated at 4, Hale Road, Wallasey.

The premises, which were originally used as a residential school prior to adaptation as a Junior Training Centre, have numerous shortcomings, and following a recommendation from the Advisory Mental Welfare Officer of the Ministry of Health, provision has been made in the Ten Year Development Plan of the Health Services for replacement of the buildings by a purpose-built Centre at an early date.

The number of children on the register as at 31st December, 1964, was 88 (Birkenhead, 53 : Wallasey 35).

The Deputy Medical Officer of Health continued to make regular monthly visits of inspection to check on the health of those attending the Centre.

The member of the staff who was seconded in September, 1963, to the One Year Course organised by the National Association for Mental Health was awarded the appropriate Diploma, and returned to the Centre at the end of the Course.

In accordance with the policy of the Council to provide appropriate training facilities, a further member of the staff was seconded to a similar Course in the autumn of 1964.

The staff comprises the Supervisor, Senior Assistant Supervisor and five Assistant Supervisors.

The class of senior pupils continues to be held and this class will form the nucleus of those to attend the new Adult Training Centre.

By arrangement with the Wallasey and Birkenhead Transport authorities, the children are conveyed to and from the Centre by special buses.

The Health Committee decided, that as from the commencement of the summer holidays in 1964, the terms and holiday periods of the Junior Training Centre should correspond with those of the schools in the borough.

The Annual Sports Day, which was held in Harrison Park, and the Christmas Concert were enjoyed by the trainees. The usual activities and handicrafts were carried out at the Centre during the year.

(b) Adult Training Centre

Building operations continued during the year on the new Adult Training Centre in Pasture Road, Moreton, which is to be established to provide for the needs of adolescent and adult male and female mentally sub-normal persons residing in the boroughs of Wallasey and Birkenhead, and will be provided as part of the local authorities' community care services. The Centre will accommodate a total of 100 persons.

The premises were handed over by the contractors to the Council in the late autumn, and work continued on the equipping of the Centre.

The Chief Training Officer and senior staff were appointed at the end of the year, and it is hoped to accommodate the first trainees early in January, 1965.

PART IV

General Health Services, etc.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

A total of 391 samples of foods were obtained during the year.

All milk samples were genuine. Ordinary milk averaged 3.51% of fat and 8.71% of non fatty solids. Channel Island milk averaged 4.92% of fat and 9.28% of non fatty solids. 11 samples of milk were examined for the presence of any anti-biotic substance, and 1 contained a very small amount of penicillin. The producer was cautioned, and further samples from this supply were free from any anti-biotic.

One sample of sausage was slightly deficient in meat content, but a subsequent sample was genuine.

Proceedings were instituted in respect of a confection which, though containing no cocoa fat, was described as Chocolate. A fine of £20, with £21 costs, was imposed on the manufacturer.

Details of the sampling of milk for *Brucella Abortus* are given on page 64.

Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963. Details are given on page 79.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT.

Fourteen samples submitted for analysis were all correct.

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT.

During the year the following applications were made:—

For registration	...	...	...	...	9
For re-registration	...	...	...	...	117

Two samples were submitted for analysis.

CONTROL AND SUPERVISION OF MILK SUPPLIES.

The use of the special designation "Tuberculin Tested" was terminated at the end of the year as all milk is derived from cattle which have passed the tuberculin test and are free from tuberculous infection. The high standards which prevail today in the health of our dairy herds and in production and distribution methods makes the possibility of an infected milk supply extremely unlikely, especially with the added measure of safety which commercial pasteurisation provides.

"Untreated" is a new designation which implies that the milk is a raw supply bottled, or cartoned at the farm, in many cases from herds comprising the Channel Island breeds.

"Pasteurised" and "Sterilised" are descriptions which indicate the temperature range to which the milk has been subjected, and where, in addition, homogenisation has been carried out, this is applied to the description.

Samples of milk from all sources of supply as purveyed and distributed in the Borough are regularly obtained by the Department for statutory testing. All samples of "untreated" milk are, as a routine, submitted for biological examination for the presence of tuberculous infection and to the milk ring test for evidence of brucellosis. It is of the utmost importance from a public health point of view that the high standards which have been set and achieved in the eradication of cattle disease and in connection with the safety and hygienic standards generally in milk production, should be constantly maintained.

I would like to express my thanks to the Director and his staff at the Public Health Laboratories, Liverpool, for the very ready help and assistance given in examining and reporting upon milk samples submitted by this Authority.

The following is a summary of sampling carried out during the year :—

Pasteurised Milk

No. of samples obtained ...	11	
	of which	9 satisfied both the Methylene Blue and Phosphatase Tests.
		2 failed the Methylene Blue Test
		—
		11
		—

Tuberculin Tested Milk — Pasteurised

No. of samples obtained	45	
	of which	44 satisfied both the Methylene Blue and Phosphatase Tests.
		1 failed the Methylene Blue Test
		—
		*45
		—

* — includes 1 cartoned supply, which was satisfactory.

Tuberculin Tested Milk — Pasteurised (Homogenised)

No. of samples obtained ...	19	
	of which	16 satisfied both the Methylene Blue and Phosphatase Tests.
		3 failed the Methylene Blue Test and were Phosphatase negative
		—
		19
		—

Sterilised Milk

No. of samples obtained ...	8	
		all of which satisfied the prescribed Turbidity Test.

***Channel Island Farm Bottled Milk**

No. of samples obtained ...	19	
	of which	17 satisfied the Methylene Blue Test.
		2 failed the Methylene Blue Test
		—
		19
		—

***Channel Island Farm Cartoned Milk**

No. of samples obtained ...	7	
of which	3	satisfied the Methylene Blue Test.
	4	failed the Methylene Blue Test
	<hr/> 7	

***"Untreated" (i.e. Farm Bottled) Milk**

No. of samples obtained ...	7
	all of which satisfied the Methylene Blue Test.

Brucella-Abortus

* — These samples embrace the milk of 11 different producers from whom a total of 33 samples were obtained during the year, each of which was tested biologically for the presence of tubercle bacilli and additionally for brucella abortus, the latter being responsible for the condition of contagious abortion in cattle and undulant fever in man. The report in each case was negative.

A case of suspected undulant fever in a 10-year-old boy was reported on his discharge from hospital. Enquiries made at the time in connection with milk supplies failed to reveal any evidence of infection or of any contact, direct or otherwise, between the patient and an infected supply. The diagnosis was not confirmed.

Samples of milk taken by the Department were obtained from the following sources:—

Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Shop Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Delivery Vehicles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Milk Vending Machines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Total number of samples submitted for								<hr/>
Laboratory Testing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116

12 complaints were received relating to milk supplies:—

- Alleged presence of glass fragments in two 1-3 pint bottles — school supply
- Alleged chipped and faulty 1-3 pint bottles — school supply
- Alleged use of unclean milk bottle
- Alleged storage of milk in unclean yard
- Alleged presence of cobwebs in milk
- Alleged cement-like matter on inner surface of receptacle
- Alleged presence of foreign matter.
- Alleged presence of foreign matter, i.e. soap
- Alleged unsatisfactory condition of milk bottle
- Alleged placing of empty milk bottles and orange juice bottles on street pavements
- Alleged placing of supplies of bottled milk on steps leading to shop
- Alleged mis-use of milk vending machine.

A complaint of overcharging for liquid milk was referred to the appropriate authority.

An enquiry was received requiring a supply of Goat's Milk for specialised infant feeding.

One enquiry was received relating to the presence of Strontium 90 in milk.

Visits and interviews took place where necessary and relevant communications were forwarded.

The Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959.

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963.

At the one remaining dairy where milk processing and bottling is carried out, the cleansing and sterilising of all milk equipment, including all churns and bottles, is achieved by the application and use of steam, hot water and approved detergents and sterilants. At the end of the year the Company disposed of its trading interest to one of the larger dairy undertakings and the milk plant and ancillary appliances were dismantled and transferred to premises outside the Borough.

There were 138 registered milk distributors authorised to retail *pre-packed supplies of designated milk under licences granted by this Authority at the 1st January, 1964. Eight distributors were registered during the year, which involved the granting of eight new licences.

* — "pre-packed" means packed, or made up in advance in the bottle or other container in which it is to be purveyed or supplied to the retail purchaser.

Milk Vessels

The milk bottle continues in use but there are indications that the non-returnable carton is steadily gaining ground, and it is likely that cartoned supplies will, in the future, be very much to the fore. Bottle losses and the mis-use of bottles are still major concerns of dairy managements and of local authorities, and, whilst improvement has resulted from the continued publicity and advertising which the trade maintain, there remains a hard core of milk purchasers whose disregard and indifference towards the care and cleanliness of milk bottles is such that the problem has to be kept constantly before them in the hope that some effective co-operation may result. In "black spots", i.e. where continued difficulties prevail in respect of the loss and misuse of bottles, the trade are considering dispensing entirely with the use of pint bottles and confining their trading at such points to the availability of milk supplies in cartons only.

Milk in Schools Scheme

During the year, 2,592,930 one-third pint bottles of milk (108,035 gallons) were supplied under the Milk in Schools Scheme, a decrease of 36,502 one-third pint bottles of milk (1,524 gallons) compared with the quantity supplied during the previous year.

Three suppliers are responsible for deliveries to schools and supplies generally were satisfactorily maintained. Towards the end of

the year due to purchase and takeover by one of the larger dairy companies, the suppliers were reduced to two. Active consideration is being given by these two companies to the possibility of supplying milk to schools under the terms of the Milk in Schools Scheme in one-third pint cartons or Packs in lieu of bottles. From the viewpoint of safety and hygienic precautions, there is much to be said, in favour of the use of cartons for milk supplies to school children.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

Visits made to food shops resulted in the following quantities of food being disposed of as unfit for human consumption:—

Meat

*Beef, lamb and pork comprising pre-packed retail cuts and joints including chops and steak	...	...	...	...	464 lbs.
*Chuck steak — home killed	...	...	...	...	52 lbs.
*Minced Beef	...	...	...	...	50 lbs.
Offal — fresh ox liver	...	...	...	...	6 lbs.
imported lambs liver	...	...	...	...	20 lbs.

Poultry

*Dressed chicken carcasses — 2	8 lbs
--------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-------

Canned Fish

Cod — 114 lbs. Whiting — 51 lbs. Salmon 4 lbs.	...	119 lbs. 42 cans
--	-----	------------------

Canned Foods (meat etc.)

Canned hams	...	602 lbs. 47 cans
„ shoulders	...	66 lbs. 6 cans
„ pork loins	...	90 lbs. 13 cans
„ chopped pork	...	28 lbs. 7 cans
„ luncheon meat	...	20 lbs. 6 cans
„ veal	...	48 lbs. 8 cans
„ ox tongue	...	76 lbs. 13 cans
„ calves tongue	...	6 lbs. 1 can
Dishes of ox tongue	...	6 lbs. 6 dishes
Canned corned beef	...	131 lbs. 23 cans
„ corned mutton	...	12 lbs. 2 cans

1,085 lbs.

Frozen Foods

All varieties, including hamburgers, steakettes, fish fillets, chicken portions, sausages, ready dinners, etc. *2473 packages

Fruit—Dried

Sultanas	...	90 lbs.
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Other Foods

Flour	...	56 lbs.
Powdered skimmed milk	...	112 lbs.
Cheese	...	40½ lbs.
Butter	...	2½ lbs.
Boiled Ham	...	5 lbs.

* — rendered unfit for sale owing to refrigeration failure at various food premises and shops.

Visits were made in connection with meat and food supplies at the following premises:—

Hospitals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Welfare Establishments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Day Nurseries and Junior Training Centre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
School Kitchens and Cookings Centres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Wholesale Food Distributors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Multiple Stores and Supermarts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Retail Food Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88
Butchers, Poulterers, Fishmongers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Total ...								218

Merchandise Marks Act

Visits and observations were made at various shop premises in the Borough in connection with the labelling and marking of imported foodstuffs, including meat and offal exposed for retail sale.

The Animal Feeding Meat and the Meat Staining Regulations, 1959.

Pet shops in the Borough were visited and inspections made of animal feeding meat offered for sale to ascertain that the meat was being sold in compliance with the conditions stipulated in the Regulations.

76 consumer complaints were received involving a diverse range of foodstuffs and beverages, including mineral water, bottled ale and whisky. This figure, which includes two malicious anonymous complaints, reveals an increase of 22 on the number of complaints dealt with in the previous year, which is considerably higher than the average. This is accounted for, in part, by the fact that during the period when the Scottish typhoid outbreak was so very much in the public mind, considerable doubt and anxiety was experienced by many consumers concerning the wholesomeness of foods, corned beef being but one of the canned products on which suspicion fell most heavily.

All complaints were fully investigated, and, in instances where the circumstances warranted, the facts were reported to the General Health Committee. No proceedings were authorised, but the forwarding of a warning letter was instructed.

At the request of a Hospital Management Committee, it was arranged for the department to co-operate in making checks on the quality and wholesomeness of meat supplies being made to the various hospitals in the Borough, and, whilst it has not proved possible this year to engage in a set routine in this connection, the officer responsible has made a number of visits to the hospital kitchens for this purpose and has also visited, on occasions at the request of the Group Secretary and of the Catering Officer.

A communication was forwarded to a Wholesale Food Distributing Company in respect of a disregard of requirements contained in the Food Hygiene Regulations when a wrapped side of bacon in course of delivery was deposited on the street pavement.

Other matters found in the course of inspection and requiring the attention of the district public health inspectors were referred to the appropriate officer.

All foodstuff dealt with by the department as unfit for human consumption was disposed of by burial.

WALLASEY LAIRAGES

Landing Place for Irish and Isle of Man Animals and Foreign Animals Landing Wharf

This year 57,666 store and fat cattle were accommodated and subsequently despatched, by rail and road transport from the lairage at this landing place. The figure shows a decrease of 27,539 on the number of cattle landed in the previous year.

Of the animals detained by the Veterinary Inspectors, 52 were slaughtered, this being 22 less than the number slaughtered in 1963.

The use of this Port Slaughterhouse is confined exclusively to the slaughter of cattle in which, following disembarkation, evidence of illness or injury has been diagnosed, by the Ministry's Veterinary Inspectors.

Post mortem examination of all carcasses, viscera and offal was carried out and the following is a tabulation of the diseased conditions met with and the condemnations made:—

Number killed	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
Number inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	52

All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci

Whole carcasses condemned	...	...	...	...	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	...	...	...	...	23
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	...	...	...	...	44.23%

Tuberculosis only

Whole carcasses condemned	...	...	...	...	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	...	...	...	...	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	Nil

Cysticercosis

Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	...	...	...	...	Nil
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	...	...	...	...	Nil
Generalised, and totally condemned	...	...	...	...	Nil

Total weight of meat and offal condemned

Meat	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Offal	...	...	...	...	...	...	422 lbs

75 visits were made during the year to the slaughterhouse at this landing wharf.

PUBLIC HEALTH (SHELLFISH) REGULATIONS.

Mussel and Cockle Beds — Moreton, Leasowe and Wallasey Foreshore.

No medical references were received relating to suspected illness or disease attributable to the consumption of shellfish obtained from the layings on the Moreton, Leasowe and Wallasey foreshore.

It is quite legal to sell shellfish obtained from these areas for human consumption providing, before being offered for sale, the shellfish are subjected to an approved process of cleansing or sterilisation. In compliance with this safeguard, a steam sterilisation plant is operated in the district of a neighbouring authority where gatherers take the shellfish for treatment prior to marketing. This provides a practical and economic means of ensuring the safety of the shellfish.

The Liverpool Port Health Authority, with whom this department co-operates in the duties of surveillance, is responsible for the enforcement of these Regulations.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS AND ORDERS

Notifiable Scheduled Diseases of Animals

Whilst movement restrictions imposed during the year by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for the purpose of preventing and controlling the spread of major animal diseases, have geographically involved the County Borough, all farm animals and poultry in the Borough have remained free from disease. No notifications were received relating to foot and mouth disease, swine fever or fowl pest, but the sudden death at a farm of a 3-year-old Friesian bull was reported. This was treated as a case of anthrax and was notified to the Ministry who subsequently reported a negative diagnosis.

The movement restrictions resulted in control being exercised on the movement of all farm animals and poultry, such movement being permitted only under licence. In this connection, the movement of 104 fat pigs from premises in the Borough to bacon factories and slaughterhouses situated outside the Borough was authorised. 260 store pigs were brought on to premises in the Borough for fattening from saleyards at Chester, Beeston, Mold and Welshpool. 4,230 head of poultry, comprising mainly broiler chickens and hens, were licensed from farms in the Borough to poulterers and poultry packers' premises outside the Borough. 92 rearing pullets and 4 stock cockerals were brought into the Borough on licence from breeders' premises in Wirral and in Yorkshire.

Visits were made to piggeries to check on the provisions which require detention and isolation of "bought-in" pigs for a period of 28 days at the premises to which they are destined as specified on the movement licence granted to the "seller" or "buyer". Similar visits were made in respect of poultry.

Inspections were also made under the Waste Food Order, 1957, to check on steam plant and on the processing or boiling methods employed in dealing with waste food prior to it being fed to pigs and poultry. This is a means of preventing animal disease by destroying

any infection which may be present in meat scraps or in bones contained in the raw waste.

The usual visits were made to grazing lands for the purpose of ascertaining that the animals were receiving the necessary care and attention and that no unnecessary suffering was being caused. Sheep grazing the marshes suffered attacks from time to time by "killer" dogs, and action in this connection was taken both by the farmer and by the police.

Observations were made on inward vessels entering the Wallasey Dock System to ascertain whether any animals, including dogs and poultry, or hay and straw, were being carried on deck with the intention of being subsequently unlawfully landed contrary to the regulations which operate to prevent the introduction and spread of animal disease.

During the year a communication was received from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food concerning the ox warble fly and the development of a systemic insecticide which could kill the maggots in the animal's body before they damage the hide.

The Ministry believe that better results will be achieved in warble fly eradication by farmers and stock owners if they will resort to the autumn treatment of their cattle with systemic insecticides as a routine preventative measure.

The common burying beetle again came under suspicion on a number of occasions as being the colorado beetle. No action was warranted.

Letters, circulars and press notices relating to disease control and to new Orders and Regulations have been distributed and publicised during the year.

THE CHILDREN ACT, 1948.

Children continue to be medically examined as soon as possible, after admission to the Children's Homes, and also before discharge, and the medical staff of the Public Health Department give advice whenever necessary.

TRAINING IN FIRST AID AND HOME NURSING. CIVIL DEFENCE ACT, 1948. C.D. (Training in Nursing) REGULATIONS, 1963.

In connection with these Regulations Local Authorities were required to organise courses in First Aid and Home Nursing with a view to disseminating essential information to the general public on how to deal with casualties in the event of an attack on this country with nuclear weapons.

Two courses were held at the British Red Cross Building in Penkett Road during the year, each course consisting of four lecture/demonstrations on First Aid and five lecture/demonstrations on Home Nursing. The First Aid lectures were given by the Deputy M.O.H., and a member of the Ambulance Staff. The Home Nursing lectures were given by the Superintendent Health Visitor, Mrs. Schofield. A member of the British Red Cross kindly came along to act as demonstrator. A total of 53 persons attended the courses.

PART V

*Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector
on the
Environmental Health and Hygiene
of the Area*

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH AND HYGIENE OF THE AREA

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report on the work of the public health inspectorate during the year 1964.

Slum Clearance

The Wallasey (Clearance No. 110) Clayton Lane Compulsory Purchase Order was confirmed without modification.

The Wallasey (Clearance No. 112) Wheatland Lane Compulsory Purchase Order was submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in December.

A Public Inquiry was held by a Ministry of Housing and Local Government Inspector on the 6th August, to deal with objections received under The Wallasey (Clearance No. 113) Brighton Street Compulsory Purchase Order and The Wallasey (Clearance No. 116) Egerton Street Compulsory Purchase Order. Both Orders were confirmed without modification.

No objections were made regarding The Wallasey (Clearance No. 115) Sandy Lane Compulsory Purchase Order and the Order was confirmed, without modification.

The Wallasey (Clearance No. 114) Belle Vue Road Compulsory Purchase Order was submitted to the Ministry and is awaiting approval.

The Wallasey (Clearance No. 119) Ashville Road Compulsory Purchase Order was submitted to the Ministry and a local Public Inquiry has been arranged for the 9th March, 1965.

One Demolition Order and one Closing Order were made; three voluntary Undertakings to demolish and five voluntary Undertakings to close unfit houses were approved by the Council.

Housing Act, 1961

Progress is now being made in the inspection of houses in multiple occupation within the borough and action is being taken under Sections 15 and 19 of the Housing Act, 1961, to bring premises up to the required standard and to control the number of occupants. Work under this Act was suspended for three months in the early part of the year while the Council's powers to prevent the eviction of tenants of multiple-occupied houses were clarified, by the Town Clerk in correspondence with the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. Reinspections have been commenced and works of improvement are in progress at a number of houses.

Clean Air

The Wallasey (Seacombe/Poulton) Smoke Control Order No. 7 came into operation on the 1st July, 1964. This is by far the largest smoke control area within the borough and contains over 6,000 houses. It has been necessary to issue warning letters to a number of occupiers in this area for burning unauthorised fuels.

The Wallasey (New Brighton) Smoke Control Order No. 10 was submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government giving the

new estimated costs for adaptation to appliances capable of burning hard coke, gas, oil or off-peak electricity. The Order was confirmed and is due to come into operation in July, 1965.

The Breck Road Smoke Control Order No. 11 has been passed by the Council and will be submitted to the Ministry early in 1965.

I stated in my report for 1963 that the cost of the new type of appliances would more than double the cost of previous conversions. This has, in fact, proved to be the case in the estimates received by the department for the New Brighton Smoke Control Order No. 10.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

The Council agreed to increase the establishment of inspectors by one to deal with the extra duties and responsibilities now placed upon the department by the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, and a Senior Inspector was appointed in October to carry out this work. Occupiers were very slow in applying for registration and consequently many visits had to be made to secure registration as required by the Act. By the end of the year registrations were almost complete and a start was being made on routine inspections.

Food Hygiene

For the past two years I have had to report a decrease in the number of inspections of food shops and catering premises, due to the shortage of two district inspectors. I am now pleased to report an increase from 1,676 inspections in 1963 to 3,377 in 1964. This increase is mainly due to the following factors:—

- (1) for the whole of 1963 the department was short of two district inspectors, whereas in 1964 for three-quarters of the year the shortage was reduced to one inspector.
- (2) car allowances were granted to the district inspectors in August. The use of cars enables quicker movement within the district. This means that complaints and visits of an urgent nature can be dealt with more quickly, consequently giving more time for routine inspections.

This increase, whilst gratifying, only represents an average of 2.7 visits per premises, which is still below the desirable level.

Noise Abatement

Seven complaints were received concerning noise nuisances. Three of the complaints referred to noise from go-kart racing, two from industrial premises, one from street traders and the other from an open air "beat session".

May I again express my appreciation for the support received from the Chairman and Members of the General Health Committee and from Dr. Hall, Medical Officer of Health. May I also thank my colleagues in other departments for their co-operation and assistance. May I especially thank Mr. Barley for his hard work and willing help

and wish him well in his new appointment as Chief Public Health Inspector to Rochester and Chatham. In addition, my thanks are due to the senior and district public health inspectors, technical assistants and, last, but not least, the office staff for their loyalty and hard work. Finally, may I welcome Mr. Shaw, who succeeds Mr. Barley as my Deputy.

Abatement of Nuisances and House Repairs

Work in this field has followed the same pattern as in previous years relying on the nuisance provisions of the Public Health Act to enforce repairs to dwellinghouses.

Complaints during the year numbered 2,200, which is a decrease of 373 over the previous year, probably due to the milder weather during the winter months.

14,565 visits were made to dwellinghouses, 634 preliminary and 430 statutory notices were served. A summary of the defects remedied indicates the effectiveness of the enforcement procedure.

Dwelling Houses

Dwelling Houses	Nuisances Abated
Roofs repaired	259
Gutters and Spouts repaired or renewed	191
External walls and chimneys repaired	147
Damp Proof courses provided	38
Yards paved or repaired	55
Internal walls and ceilings repaired	150
Doors, Windows, repaired or renewed	95
Floors repaired, or renewed	71
Rooms, passages, etc., cleansed or redecorated	10
Staircases, handrails, repaired	4
Fireplaces, stoves, flues, repaired or renewed	24
Sinks, baths, washbasins, repaired or renewed	34
Food stores provided or improved,	4
Water supply improved or reinstated	84
W.C.'s cleansed or redecorated	9
W.C.'s repaired or provided	199
Soil/waste pipes, repaired or renewed,	58
Drains cleansed from obstruction	97
Drains repaired or improved	34
Drainer boards repaired or renewed	2
Miscellaneous Improvements effected	37
Total ...	1,602

General Environmental Public Health Nuisances Abated

					Notices Abated
Removal of Offensive Accumulations ...	...	...	...	...	22
Cleansing of Ditches and Streams ...	...	...	...	...	—
Cinemas, Dance Halls: Contraventions ...	...	...	...	...	—
Schools: W.C.'s — Repairs and Renewals ...	...	...	...	...	—
Schools: Other Nuisances ...	...	...	...	...	—
Total ...					22

Total Number of Notices Served (All Acts)

					Served	Abated
Preliminary ...	...	...	...	...	940	956
Statutory ...	...	...	...	...	1,128	1,077
					2,068	2,033

Legal Proceedings (Cases heard) ...	...	...	...	...	1
No. of Nuisance Orders applied for ...	...	...	...	...	1
No. of Nuisance Orders obtained ...	...	...	...	...	1
Total amount of fines and costs ...	...	...	...	...	Nil

In eleven other cases the repairs were carried out prior to the Court hearing and all these cases were withdrawn.

No. OF FOOD BUSINESSES EXISTING WITHIN THE BOROUGH AT 31st December, 1964

Classification according to the areas administered by the District Public Health Inspectors

Type	Seacombe	Egremont	Poulton	Liscard	New Brighton	Wallasey Village	Moreton	Total
School Kitchens and Canteens	8	9	4	10	7	5	11	54
Local Authority Hostels, Nurseries, etc. ..	1	3	—	4	2	—	2	12
Other Local Authority Premises	1	—	—	1	2	1	2	7
Grocers	19	37	16	23	20	21	34	170
Cafes	9	9	1	5	78	6	3	111
Greengrocers	11	26	13	17	11	18	17	113
Confectioners and Bakehouses	6	8	10	15	7	12	14	72
Sweets	15	35	15	28	34	25	22	175
Butchers	13	13	8	17	8	11	16	86
Fried Fish	9	8	3	8	9	1	7	45
Shellfish and Refreshment Stalls	—	—	—	—	28	—	4	32
General	18	12	11	31	15	7	25	119
Food Preparing Premises ..	2	2	3	3	2	4	1	17
Wet Fish	3	4	3	4	3	2	4	23
Chemists and Druggists ..	6	8	5	6	4	6	8	43
Club Premises and Canteens	11	12	3	6	6	11	4	53
Licensed Premises	19	14	9	25	27	11	9	114
Miscellaneous	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	4
Supermarkets	—	1	1	—	—	2	2	6
TOTALS ..	151	204	106	203	263	144	185	1256

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955: FOOD HYGIENE

Food Premises

No. of Visits to All Premises 3,377

Viz.—

(a) Cafes, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	608
(b) School Meals	...	...	...	...	...	147
(c) Other F.P.P.	...	...	...	...	...	281
(d) Licensed Premises	...	...	...	...	...	360
(e) Ice Cream : (Visits re Registration)	...	...	...	...	...	26
" " Manufacturing Premises	...	...	...	...	...	9
" " Sales and Storage Premises	...	...	...	...	...	860
(f) Food Shops	...	...	...	...	...	1,870
(g) Sec. 16B Premises	...	...	...	...	...	648

Work Carried out under Food Hygiene Regulations

Food Premises

Premises cleansed or repaired	...	...	...	...	96
Equipment cleansed or repaired	...	...	...	...	37
Hot, cold water supply provided or improved	...	...	...	...	28
Sinks, washbasins provided or improved	...	...	...	...	42
Food storage facilities provided or improved	...	...	...	...	39
Personal hygiene improved	...	...	...	...	8
Sanitary accommodation cleansed, repaired or improved	...	...	...	...	33
Miscellaneous improvements effected	...	...	...	...	75

Total ... 358

Registered Food Premises

The Minister of Health has requested that a classification of registered premises be included in this report. The required information is as follows:—

List of Registered Food Premises, 1964.

	No. of Premises	No. of Visits
Section 16 (a) Food and Drugs Act, 1955	596	895
Section 16 (b) Food and Drugs Act, 1955	171	648
Total ...	767	1,543

(N.B.—A classification of the types of premises registered under section 16 (a) is given in the part of the report dealing with ice cream).

Summary of Types of Food Premises Registered under section 16 (b) Food and Drugs Act, 1955

Bakehouses, Meat Pies	...	...	...	...	46
Meat Pies and Cooked Meats	...	...	...	...	19
Butchers, Sausages	...	...	...	...	51
Sausages and Cooked Meats	...	...	...	...	24
Grocers, Potted Meats	...	...	...	...	2
Boiled Hams	...	...	...	...	9
Cooked Meat Factories	...	...	...	...	2
Other Premises, Meat Pies	...	...	...	...	4
Chicken Roasting	...	...	...	...	14

CONTROL OF ICE CREAM PREMISES

139 samples of ice cream were subjected to the methylene blue test — 14 of them were placed in Grade 3 and 5 in Grade 4 — the “unsatisfactory” grades. 88 samples were taken from ten Wallasey manufacturers, six of which failed to reach the standard suggested by the Minister. Fifty-one samples were taken of ice cream manufactured outside the borough and 9 of these were placed in Grade 3 and 9 in Grade 4. A summary of the gradings is given in succeeding pages. 895 inspections of ice cream premises were made; 26 of the visits being in respect of new registrations to sell ice cream.

ICE CREAM STATISTICS RELATIVE TO THE YEAR 1964

Registrations Approved during 1964

Sale and Storage	...	...	...	...	...	5
Manufacture, Sale and Storage	...	...	...	...	...	5
					Total ...	10

Registrations Refused ... Nil

Registrations Cancelled ... 3

Number of Premises on Register at close of Year

Storage only	...	...	...	...	...	4
Storage and Sale	...	...	...	...	...	581
Manufacture, Storage and Sale	...	...	...	...	...	11
					Total ...	596

ICE CREAM SAMPLING, 1964.

Classification of Samples by Location of Manufacturer

Ice Cream Manufactured in Wallasey

	No. of Samples
Grade 1	76
Grade 2	6
Grade 3	5
Grade 4	1
	—
Total	88
	—

Ice Cream Manufactured outside Wallasey

	No. of Samples
Grade 1	24
Grade 2	9
Grade 3	9
Grade 4	9
	—
Total	51

Result classified according to identity of Manufacturer

Ice Cream sampled at point of sale within the
County Borough District of Wallasey during 1964

Factories outside Wallasey—Table I.

Manu- facturer Code No.	No. of Samples examined	No. of Samples in Provisional Grades				Grading of Manu- facturer by Ministry of Health recom- mended Standards	
		Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory
1	6	—	—	3	3	—	*
2	7	3	3	1	—	—	*
3	7	7	—	—	—	*	—
4	3	—	—	—	3	—	*
5	7	3	3	1	—	—	*
6	7	5	—	1	1	—	*
7	6	1	1	2	2	—	*
8	7	4	2	1	—	*	—
9	1	1	—	—	—	Not classified	
	51	24 (47.0)	9 (17.66)	9 (17.66)	9 (17.66)	2	6

Factories located in Wallasey—Table II.

Manu- facturer Code No.	No. of Samples examined	No. of Samples in Provisional Grades				Grading of Manu- facturer by Ministry of Health recom- mended Standards	
		Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory
1	16	15	1	—	—	*	—
2	11	10	1	—	—	*	—
3	10	9	1	—	—	*	—
4	11	10	—	1	—	*	—
5	14	9	2	3	—	—	*
6	11	10	1	—	—	*	—
7	7	7	—	—	—	*	—
8	4	3	—	1	—	—	*
9	3	3	—	—	—	Not classified	
10	1	—	—	—	1	Not classified	
	88	76 (86.4)	6 (6.8)	5 (5.7)	1 (1.1)	6	2

NOTES —1. Figures in parenthesis denote percentages.

2. The manufacturers numbered 9 Table I and 9 & 10 Table II above are not classified owing to insufficient number of samples taken.

The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963.

Number of egg pasteurisation plants in the district	...	...	Nil
Number of samples of liquid egg submitted to the Alpha-Amylase test and their results	...	...	Nil
Comments on the first year's administration of these Regulations	...	...	None

ADMINISTRATION OF THE SHOPS ACT, 1950

The number of routine visits to shops was 2,012 and 36 reinspections were made to secure abatement of the contraventions summarised in the following table.

Nature of Contraventions remedied

Section 37 (1) Provision of seats for female employees	...	—
„ 38 (1) (a) suitable and sufficient ventilation	...	1
„ (b) Maintenance of reasonable temperature	...	—
„ 38 (2) Provision of sanitary accommodation	...	1
„ 38 (3) Sanitary Accommodation cleansed and repaired	...	9
„ 38 (4) Provision of suitable and sufficient lighting	...	6
„ 38 (4) Provision of Washing facilities	...	3
„ 38 (5) Provision of facilities for meals	...	—
Notices and documents provided	...	6
General sanitary conditions improved	...	8

Hours of Employment

Contraventions detected and remedied	—
--------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Hours of Closing and Sunday trading

Number of contraventions noted	...	...	...	...	5
Number of warnings issued	...	...	...	...	2
Number of Prosecutions instituted	...	...	...	...	3
Cases proved	...	...	...	...	2
Cases dismissed	...	...	...	...	1

In the two cases which were proved, conditional discharges were given on payment of 8/- costs.

Sections 37 and 38 of the Shops Act were repealed by the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963. The specific sections in this Act which replaced the above sections became operative on the 1st August this year.

HOUSING

Rent Act, 1957

PART I: Applications for Certificates of Disrepair

(1) Number of applications for certificates	...	...	...	16
(2) Number of decisions not to issue certificates	...	...	...	—
(3) Number of decisions to issue certificates—				
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	...	...	...	9
(b) in respect of all defects	...	...	...	6
(4) Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	...	...	...	11
(5) Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	...	...	...	—
(6) Number of Certificates issued	...	...	...	5

PART II: Applications for Cancellation of Certificates

(7)	Applications by Landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	1
(8)	Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	—
(9)	Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objection	—
(10)	Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	1

Clearance and Demolition of Unfit Houses

Work continued during the year on the clearance of the houses in the Council's second five-year programme. The procedure is protracted, involving detailed inspection, the serving of notices and, where objections are lodged, the conducting of a public local inquiry by an inspector of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. The following orders, etc., were made during the year:—

Demolition Orders.

213 Wheatland Lane.

Demolition by Voluntary Undertaking.

74 Borrowdale Road.

66 Meadowbrook Road.

64 Meadowbrook Road.

Closure by Voluntary Undertaking.

1 Peter Street

164 Wheatland Lane

178 Wheatland Lane

1 Brook Street

36a Borough Road

Closing Order.

25 Cardigan Road

COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDERS

The Wallasey (Clearance No. 110) Clayton Lane Compulsory Purchase Order, 1962.

This Order comprised the following properties and was confirmed without modification:—

2-22 & 3-15 Clayton Lane

2-44 Rankin Street

1-17 & 2-18 Juliet Street

1-21 & 2-20 Portia Street

1-5 & 2-24 Rosalind Street

2-14 & 1-9 Romeo Street

65-85 Limekiln Lane

The Wallasey (Clearance No. 112) Wheatland Lane Compulsory Purchase Order, 1964.

164-178 & 175-177 Wheatland Lane

1-25 & 2-10 Lily Grove

3-9 & No. 2 Tulip Grove

26-40 Bridle Road

12-32 Hawthorne Grove

The Wallasey (Clearance No. 119) Ashville Road Compulsory Purchase Order, 1964.

4-102 Ashville Road

The above two Orders were submitted to the Minister during the year.

**The Wallasey (Clearance No. 113) Brighton Street
Compulsory Purchase Order, 1963**

108-116 Brighton Street

**The Wallasey (Clearance No. 116) Egerton Street
Compulsory Purchase Order, 1964**

17-23 Egerton Street

A public inquiry was held by a Ministry of Housing and Local Government Inspector to deal with objections to these Orders and both Orders were later confirmed without modification.

**The Wallasey (Clearance No. 115) Sandy Lane
Compulsory Purchase Order, 1964**

85-89 Sandy Lane

No objections were made and the Order was confirmed without modification.

**The Wallasey (Clearance No. 114) Belle Vue Road
Compulsory Purchase Order, 1964**

4-16 Belle Vue Road

No objections were received and confirmation is awaited.

Progress Report of Action under Housing Acts, 1930-1961
Position as at 31st December, 1964.

	No. of dwelling houses demolished		Number of persons displaced
	Unfit	Other	
(1) Land coloured "pink"	1,289	—	3,517
(2) Land coloured "grey"	—	33	90

HOUSING ACT, 1964.

Unfit Houses not included in Clearance Areas

	Number of houses	Number of persons displaced
(1) Housing Act, 1957:—		
(a) Houses demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure under Sec. 17 (1)	510	1,526
(b) Local Authority owned houses subject to certificates of unfitness	45	98
(c) Houses closed in pursuance of an undertaking given by the owners under Sec. 17	19	60
(d) Parts of buildings closed (Sec. 18)	24	51
(e) Houses made fit:—		
(i) as a result of formal notices under Sec. 9 to 12	416	—
(ii) as a result of informal notices preliminary to formal procedure under Secs. 9 to 12	603	—
(f) Closing Orders made under Section 17	13	19
(g) Demolition Orders determined and Closing Orders substituted under Section 26	—	—
(h) Demolition Orders quashed under Section 24	—	—

Houses-in-Multiple-occupation

Up to 31st December, 1964, the General Health Committee were requested to authorise service of notices under Section 15 of the above Act in respect of 37 premises, comprising 148 apartments, occupied by 362 persons. Two of these ceased to be houses in multiple occupation before notices could be served; 3 await a further decision of the Committee and 5 await confirmation by the Council; 27 statutory notices have been served.

Joint interviews between the Senior Inspector (Housing), Fire Prevention Officer, Building Inspector and the owner have taken place at each premises to discuss works required to bring the premises to the approved standard.

In all, the work under this Act involved 440 visits to sub-let apartments.

Reinspection has commenced and works of improvement are in progress in some premises.

Overcrowding and Allocation of Tenancies

The Council continued to operate its Group-plus-Points Scheme for re-housing. Re-housing of families from unfit houses remains outside the points scheme. The following summary shows the shares of lettings now in force.

Overcrowded, tenants, and sub-tenants)	
and not overcrowded sub-tenants)	85%
Health	12%
Emergency	3%

All overcrowding cases must have been overcrowded for at least one year to obtain the extra points allocated for overcrowding.

During the year, the housing circumstances of 482 families were investigated in connection with housing applications, 253 of these as a result of applications for inclusion in the Overcrowded group. 123 families were found to be overcrowded for the purposes of the points scheme, which employs a standard better than that of the Housing Act.

Applications for rehousing on health grounds showed an increase of 7 on the previous year, 229 applications were considered and these are analysed below. It is only possible for the most urgent cases to be recommended for rehousing, and only 36 applicants in this class received the approval of the Medical Officer of Health. In 7 of these instances, the illness giving rise to the need for rehousing was pulmonary tuberculosis. The bulk of the applications came from persons suffering from old age, arthritis, heart disease and high blood pressure. These cases all require ground floor accommodation.

Housing Applications, 1964.

Analysis of 482 families investigated as a result of references from Housing Department.

	Overcrowded		Not Over-crowded	Applications on Medical Grounds			
				Tuberculosis		Other Cases	
	Housing Act, 1936	Points Scheme	Points Scheme	Approved	Rejected	Approved	Rejected
Tenants	15	42	80	3	9	14	84
Sub-Ten'ts living in r'ms	27	81	50	4	11	15	89
Totals	42	123	130	7	20	29	173

Provision of New Houses

The Borough Architect has provided the following report on the provision of new housing accommodation:—

	During 1964	Post-War Period incl. 1964	In Progress 31/12/64
Houses erected by private enterprise ...	106	2,101	180
Units of accommodation erected by Local Authority under Housing Acts ...	140	4 274	553
Tenant Ownership Houses erected by Local Authority ...	—	174	—

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES

The number of factories on the register at the end of the year was 271. 488 visits were made. An abstract of the results of these inspections in the form required by the Minister of Labour is set out overleaf:—

Administration of the Factories Act, 1961.

Inspections for Purposes of Provisions as to Health.

Premises	No. on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices*	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced ...	38	32	—	—
Factories not included in above in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	208	414	8	—
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises) ...	25	42	1	—
Totals ...	271	488	9	—

*In addition 5 verbal notices were given to occupiers regarding various matters

Cases in which defects were found

Particulars	Found	Remedied	Referred		No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ...	1	1	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7):—					
(a) Insufficient ...	1	1	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	19	19	—	2	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	21	21	—	3	—

Outwork

Wearing apparel-making, etc.	Number of outworkers in Aug. list required by section 133 ...	3
Visits made ...	...	3

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

The majority of the provisions of this Act became operative during 1964. The provisions are aimed at securing the health, welfare and safety of persons employed in office, shop and certain railway premises and include requirements relating to cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, lighting, ventilation, sanitary accommodation, washing facilities and, fencing and safe operation of certain types of machinery.

Much of the year was spent in securing the registration of most of the known premises to which this Act applies to provide the proper basis for a systematic and efficient inspection routine and some 890 visits were made to this end.

General inspections of premises commenced towards the end of the year and 48 premises received such an inspection. In the case of 40 of these it was necessary to notify contraventions of the Act.

Registration and General Inspections

Class of Premises	No. registered during the year	Total No. of reg'd premises No. receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices ...	183	183
Retail shops ...	791	791
Wholesale shops, warehouses ...	12	12
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens ...	97	97
Fuel storage depots ...	1	1
	1,084	1,084

No. of visits of all kinds by inspectors to registered premises ... 976

Analysis of persons employed in Registered Premises by Workplace

<i>Class of workplace</i>	<i>No. of persons</i>
Offices	948
Retail shops	2,860
Wholesale departments, warehouses	76
Catering establishments open to the public	968
Canteens	7
Fuel storage depots	5
	<hr/>
Total ...	4,864
	<hr/>
Total Males ...	1,527
	<hr/>
Total Females ...	3,337
	<hr/>

Contraventions Notified

<i>Class of Premises</i>	<i>No. of Premises where contraventions were found to exist</i>
Offices	3
Retail shops	30
Wholesale shops and warehouses	1
Catering Establishments and Canteens	6
Fuel storage depots	—
	<hr/>
Total ...	40
	<hr/>

Contraventions Found

<i>Nature of Contravention</i>	<i>No. of contraventions</i>
Cleanliness	7
Overcrowding	1
Temperature	28
Ventilation	—
Lighting	2
Sanitary accommodation	31
Washing facilities	13
Drinking water	1
Clothing accommodation	5
Seating	7
Eating facilities	1
Floors, passages, stairs	4
Safety and operation of machinery	2
Noise and vibration	—
First aid facilities	22
	<hr/>
Total ...	124
	<hr/>
Accidents reported and investigated	5

NOISE NUISANCES

Seven complaints of noise nuisances under the Noise Abatement Act, 1960, were received during the year; these related to the following :—

(1) Industrial premises	...	...	...	2
(2) Street traders	...	...	...	1
(3) Go-kart racing	...	...	...	3
(4) Open air "beat session"	...	...	...	1

(1) *Noise from Dairy*: Complaint in relation to noise from vehicular movement and handling of crates. Discussions took place with the company concerned and an undertaking was given to take every precaution to keep such noise within reasonable limits. No further complaints were received by the department.

Noise from Compressor: This compressor was situated in a factory adjacent to dwellinghouses and was operated in the late evening. Several visits were made, resulting finally in the removal of the compressor.

(2) Complaint was made regarding excessive noise made by street traders in the Reeds Lane area, chiefly at week-ends. The traders were contacted, informed of the provisions of the Noise Abatement Act and instructed to modify the volume of their chimes and to reduce the periods of use.

(3) Three go-kart race meetings were held at the New Brighton Tower grounds during the year. An inspector was present at each meeting and the club concerned co-operated by excluding or modifying all machines with inefficient silencers.

(4) A beat session was held in the Tower grounds in April from 7-0 p.m. to midnight. This resulted in complaints from householders in the vicinity, but as it was an isolated case of this type of entertainment, no action was taken.

WATER SUPPLY

The water supply for the Borough is obtained from the Wirral Water Board whose Head Office is at 69 Allport Road, Bromborough, with District Offices at 40 Mill Lane, Wallasey, and 601 Borough Road, Birkenhead.

For distribution matters the Board's area is divided into three as follows :—

Northern District — Comprising County Borough of Wallasey and Hoylake Urban District, administered from the Wallasey office.

Central District — Comprising County Borough of Birkenhead and Wirral Urban District, administered from the Birkenhead office.

Southern District — Comprising the Boroughs of Bebington and Ellesmere Port, the Urban District of Neston and part of the Rural District of Chester, administered from the Head Office.

Quantity

The total consumption of water in the town area represented 42.13 gallons per head per day of which 33.7 was for domestic purposes, and 8.6 gallons for industry and commerce.

Source and Treatment

Water for Wallasey is obtained from three sources — a bulk supply from Lake Alwen, a supply from the River Dee works and the remainder from deep boreholes within the Borough.

The borehole water is softened by the base exchange process and chlorinated. The Alwen bulk supply is treated before delivery. This treatment includes coagulation, filtration, pH correction and chloramine dosing. The River Dee supply receives similar treatment except that sterilisation is by superchlorination and dechlorination. Activated carbon treatment is used as necessary to control tastes. All new mains are treated with a solution of chlorine by means of a portable chlorinator. There are no houses in the Borough without a piped supply, but six bungalows at "Castlefields", Ditton Lane, are supplied by means of a standpipe.

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

115 samples were submitted to bacteriological examination by the Wirral Water Board, all of which were satisfactory. 115 samples were submitted to routine chemical analysis by the Wirral Water Board.

Details of a typical chemical analysis are given below.

The water supply of the area has been satisfactory, both as to quality and quantity. Waters were wholesome, clear and odourless. Iron was present in trace quantities occasionally, lead was not found in any of the samples of water subjected to chemical analysis.

On the last occasion that analysis was made for fluoride the content for all sources was less than 0.1 parts per million.

	A	B	C
pH Value	7.8	7.3	6.9
Colour (Hazen Scale)—less than ...	5	5	5
Electrical Conductivity	150	630	400
Turbidity—less than	2	2	2
Free Carbon Dioxide	1.2	9.6	5.2
Alkalinity as Cal. Carbonate ...	30	184	50
Permanent Hardness	11	79	51
Total Hardness	41	263	101
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. @ 27°C	0.8	Nil	0.4
Nitrogen—Free & Saline Ammonia	0.002	0.006	Nil
Albuminoid Ammonia ...	0.098	0.022	0.040
Nitrites (No ²)	0.012	Trace	0.002
Nitrates (No ³) ^a	0.2	1.8	1.0
Phosphates	Nil	0.26	0.04
Silicates	3	20	5
Chlorides	18.5	84.0	78.5
Metals — Calcium	27	168	60
Magnesium	14	95	41
Iron	Nil	0.02	Nil
Manganese	Nil	Nil	Nil

All results in parts per million where applicable.

A—Water supplied in Poulton, Seacombe, Moreton and Leasowe.

B—Water supplied in Saughall Massie.

C—Water supplied in Old Wallasey, except Seacombe and Poulton.

The results of samples of water taken by public health inspectors and submitted to the public health laboratory are as follows:—

(i) Boreholes at Seaview Road.

No. of Organisms	No. of Samples		
	1 day at 37° C.	B. Coli. (Type 1) per 100 mls.	Total Coli. organisms per 100 mls.
0	22	25	25
1—5	3	—	—
6—10	—	—	—
11—20	—	—	—
21—50	—	—	—
	25	25	25

(ii) Random Distribution Points within the Town Area.

No. of Organisms	No. of Samples		
	1 day at 37° C.	B. Coli. (Type 1) per 100 mls.	Total Coli. organisms per 100 mls.
0	28	57	52
1—5	27	—	5
6—10	1	1	1
11—20	1	—	—
21—50	1	—	—
	58	58	58

Note.—One unsatisfactory sample containing B.Coli was repeated and found satisfactory.

(iii) Random Distribution Points within the Moreton Area.

No. of Organisms	No. of Samples		
	1 day at 37° C.	B. Coli. (Type 1) per 100 mls.	Total Coli. organisms per 100 mls.
0	17	44	42
1—5	25	—	2
6—10	2	—	—
11—20	—	—	—
21—50	—	—	—
	44	44	44

Samples of water supplies to the Town Area and to Moreton were taken by Public Health Inspectors and submitted for full chemical analyses. The results were as follows :—

Town Area

Analytical results expressed in parts per million :—

Total solid matter in solution	...	...	...	...	365.6
Oxygen required to oxidise in 15 minutes	...	...	...	...	0.24
4 hours	...	...	...	...	0.40
Ammoniacal Nitrogen as N.	...	...	...	...	None
Albuminoid nitrogen as N.	...	...	...	...	0.01
Nitrous nitrogen as N.	...	...	...	...	None
Nitric nitrogen as N.	...	...	...	...	1.2
Combined Chlorine	...	...	...	...	114.7
Total Hardness	...	...	...	...	170.0
Hardness (Carbonate)	...	...	...	...	70.0
Hardness (Non-Carbonate)	...	...	...	...	100.0
pH Value	...	...	...	...	6.9
Lead	...	...	...	...	None

This is a moderately hard water quite suitable for drinking and domestic purposes.

Moreton Area

Analytical results expressed in parts per million :—

Total solid matter in solution	...	...	...	...	385.0
Oxygen required to oxidise in 15 minutes	...	...	...	...	0.0
4 hours	...	...	...	...	0.0
Ammoniacal nitrogen as N.	...	...	...	...	None
Albuminoid nitrogen as N.	...	...	...	...	None
Nitrous nitrogen as N.	...	...	...	...	None
Nitric Nitrogen as N.	...	...	...	...	3.0
Combined, chlorine	...	...	...	...	85.4
Total hardness	...	...	...	...	244.0
Hardness (non-Carbonate)	...	...	...	...	81.5
Hardness (Carbonate)	...	...	...	...	162.5
pH Value	...	...	...	...	7.4

This is a hard water, quite suitable for drinking purposes.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE

House Drainage

Visits by public health inspectors	...	...	...	...	439
Drains cleansed from obstruction after service of notice	...	...	...	...	97
Drains repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	34
Drain Tests	...	...	...	...	73
Ditches and streams cleansed	...	...	...	...	2

The following sewerage works have been carried out during the year 1964:—

- (1) 1,000 yards of sewer varying in diameter from 27" to 51" have been laid in Leasowe Road and Cross Lane at a cost of £46,000.
- (2) 250 yards of 9" diameter sewer have been laid in Manor Drive at a cost of £1,500.
- (3) 100 yards of 9" diameter sewer and 225 yards of 12" diameter sewer have been laid in Saughall Road at a cost of £1,800.

The Wallasey Village area was the subject of a comprehensive report in 1960 and as a result the Council decided to improve the drainage in this area by a number of stages. The works carried out in Leasowe Road and Cross Lane represent the first stage.

A report by independent consultants on the future drainage of the Moreton area has been received by the Council. A further consultant's report is awaited on the possible construction of a long sea outfall which will be considered by the four local Authorities.

RODENT CONTROL

Sewer Maintenance Treatment

Two routine sewer maintenance treatments were again carried out using zinc phosphide and arsenic as the rodenticides. Prior to the first routine treatment utilising zinc phosphide a 10% test baiting of 629 manholes was undertaken. Takes were recorded at 4 manholes. Thirty-three manholes were baited as a result of the test, when only one take was recorded.

The second routine treatment involved baiting 33 manholes with bread, mash and arsenic. Sixteen complete and one partial take were recorded.

Surface Infestations

During the year 616 complaints of surface infestation were received compared with 427 in 1963. Details of the inspections and treatments carried out are given below in the form required by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. 628 separate treatments were carried out at 552 premises by rodent operatives of the Public Health Department. 492 of these premises were treated once in the year, while reinfestation involving two treatments occurred in 48 premises; three treatments were required at 9 premises, 4 treatments at 2 premises and 5 treatments at 1 premises. Warfarin has come to be accepted as the basic rat poison and was used in all treatments by council rodent operatives.

		TYPE OF PROPERTY				
		Non-Agricultural				(5) Agricultural
		(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses (inc. C'ncil Houses)	(3) All Other (including Business Premises)	(4) Total of Cols. (1), (2) and (3)	
I	Number of properties in Local Authority's Dis- trict (See Notes 1 and 2)	580	31,679	4,088	36,347	51
II	Total number of pro- perties inspected as a result of notification (see Note 3)	55	475	81	611	5
	Number of such pro- perties found to be infested by:—					
	Common rat } Major	—	—	—	—	—
	} Minor	17	135	18	170	1
	Ship rat } Major	—	—	—	—	—
	} Minor	—	—	—	—	—
	House mouse } Major	—	—	—	—	—
	} Minor	20	215	35	270	—
III	Total number of pro- perties inspected in the course of Survey under the Act	1	508	17	526	2
	Number of such pro- perties found to be infested by:—					
	Common rat } Major	—	—	—	—	—
	} Minor	—	72	1	73	—
	Ship rat } Major	—	—	—	—	—
	} Minor	—	—	—	—	—
	House mouse } Major	—	—	—	—	—
	} Minor	—	38	8	46	—

IV	Total number of properties otherwise inspected (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose) ..	119	31	1,561	1,711	20
	Number of such properties found to be infested by:—	Figures included in II and III				
	Common rat } Major					
	} Minor					
	Ship rat } Major					
	} Minor					
	House mouse } Major					
	} Minor					
V	Total inspections carried out including re-inspections	583	4,129	722	5,434	13
VI	Number of infested properties (in Sections II, III and IV) treated by the L.A.	37	457	57	551	1
VII	Total treatments carried out including retreatments	55	499	73	627	1

NOTES.

Note 1. A property means a property separately entered in the valuation Roll for the area.

Note 2. Council houses are included under Dwelling Houses. Premises used by Local Authority for purposes of trade are included under Business or Industrial Premises.

Sewers are not included.

Only properties devoted to agricultural or horticultural production are included under Agricultural Properties. Combined dwelling and business premises, where occupied by the same person are included under Business Premises, otherwise they are entered separately.

Note 3. II, III & IV relate to the number of properties inspected as defined in Note 1 and not to the number of inspections, infestations or treatment at each property.

PUBLIC HEALTH CONTROL OF SWIMMING POOLS

Swimming facilities in Wallasey include the indoor baths at Guinea Gap, the outdoor pools at New Brighton and Harrison Drive. In each case, sea water is used, the water being pumped from the River Mersey for Guinea Gap Baths, from the Marine Lake for New Brighton Pool and from the Irish Sea for the Derby Bathing Pool. During operation, the swimming water undergoes a constant filtration process utilising Bell's Gravity Filters and modern chlorination equipment is used to ensure a safe and sterile water. The turnover period at Guinea Gap is once every three hours and at the two outdoor pools once every five hours. Guinea Gap Baths remain open for public use throughout the year and the water is heated; the two outdoor pools are only in use during the summer months and the water is not heated.

61 visits of inspection were made to the Council's swimming baths by public health inspectors. Tests for residual chlorine amounted to 52. Samples for bacteriological examination numbered 174.

At Guinea Gap first class bath 25 tests for chlorine were made. the average result being 0.71 parts per million at the inlet and 0.56 parts per million at the outlet. The corresponding averages of 22 tests at the 2nd. class bath were 0.8 and 0.65 parts per million.

The maintenance of residual chlorine in the open air pools at New Brighton and Harrison Drive is more difficult. At New Brighton pool the average of 13 checks gives inlet contents of 0.38 parts per million on the east side and 0.31 on the west side, with 0.26 at the outlet. At Derby Pool 13 tests were done and the average residual chlorine was 0.9, 0.32 and 0.15 parts per million at the inlet, centre and out let of the pool.

Derby Pool

No. of Organisms	No. of Samples		
	1 day at 37° C.	B. Coli. (Type 1) per 100 mls.	Total Coli. organisms per 100 mls.
0	17	28	27
1—5	8	2	2
6—10	3	—	1
11—20	1	—	—
21—50	1	—	—
over 50	—	—	—
	30	30	30

New Brighton Pool

No. of Organisms	No. of Samples		
	1 day at 37° C.	B. Coli. (Type 1) per 100 mls.	Total Coli. organisms per 100 mls.
0	19	28	27
1—5	11	4	5
6—10	1	—	—
11—20	—	—	—
21—50	—	—	—
over 50	1	—	—
	32	32	32

Guinea Gap Baths

No. of Organisms	No. of Samples		
	1 day at 37° C.	B. Coli. (Type 1) per 100 mls.	Total Coli. organisms per 100 mls.
0	57	112	105
1—5	31	—	7
6—10	7	—	—
11—20	9	—	—
21—50	5	—	—
over 50	3	—	—
	112	112	112

Chemical Examination — Specimen Analysis

New Brighton Swimming Pool

Analytical results expressed in parts per million:—

Total solid matter in solution	...	...	...	...	34,280.0
Oxygen required, to oxidise in 15 minutes	...	...	...	...	0.36
4 hours	...	...	...	...	0.36
Albuminoid nitrogen as N.	...	...	...	...	0.10
Ammoniacal nitrogen as N.	...	...	...	...	None
Nitrous nitrogen as N.	...	...	...	...	None
Nitric nitrogen as N.	...	...	...	...	None
Combined chlorine	...	...	...	...	17,960.0
Free Chlorine	...	...	...	...	0.12
pH value	...	...	...	...	7.3

The sample was quite satisfactory for swimming bath use.

AIR POLLUTION

Summary of Observations and Visits

Clean Air:

Industrial Observations — Formal	...	...	...	...	15
Industrial Observations — Informal	...	...	...	...	198
Industrial Visits	...	...	...	...	33
Domestic Observations	...	...	...	...	102
Domestic Visits	...	...	...	...	40
Other Visits to Smoke Control Areas	...	...	...	...	3,211
Other Visits to Proposed Smoke Control Areas	...	...	...	...	9,079
Visits to Volumetric Instruments	...	...	...	...	984

Measurement of Air Pollution

Four instruments for the measurement of smoke and sulphur dioxide are now in operation and are visited daily.

Contraventions

Written warnings of first contraventions of smoke control orders were sent to the occupiers of 23 premises.

The nature of the various offences was as follows:—

Burning of coal	18
Burning of wood, and paper	4
Burning of kitchen waste refuse	1

SMOKE CONTROL AREAS

Wallasey now has ten confirmed Smoke Control Orders, and a further area has been surveyed. Over 50% of the houses in the Borough are within confirmed Smoke Control Areas.

Order No.	Name and Date	Acres	No. of Dwellings	No. of other Premises	Date of Operation	Stage of Development
1	The Wallasey (Church St.) Smoke Control Order No. 1, 1958	11	218	4	1.10.1959	Operative
2	The Wallasey (Moreton) Smoke Control Order No. 2, 1959	125	1,070	25	1. 9.1960	Operative
3	The Wallasey (Upton Rd.) Smoke Control Order No. 3, 1959	31	241 (when completed)	6 (when completed)	1.10.1960	Operative
4	The Wallasey (Fender Lane) Smoke Control Order No. 4, 1960	340	250 (when completed)	1	1. 2.1961	Operative
5	The Wallasey (Brighton St.) Smoke Control Order No. 5, 1960	107	1,343	241	1. 5.1962	Operative
6	The Wallasey (Leasowe) Smoke Control Order No. 6, 1960	1,920	3,247	70	1. 9.1962	Operative
7	The Wallasey (Seacombe/Poulton) Smoke Control Order No. 7, 1961	710	6,073	482	1. 7.1964	Operative
8	The Wallasey (Lingham Lane) Smoke Control Order No. 8, 1962	335	1,581	30	1. 9.1963	Operative
9	The Wallasey (Upton Park) Smoke Control Order No. 9, 1962	93	22	—	1. 5.1963	Operative
10	The Wallasey (New Brighton) Smoke Control Order No. 10, 1963	329	2,683	342	1. 7.1965	Confirmed
11	Breck Road	240	1,787	111	1.10.1966 (proposed)	Survey completed

DISINFESTATION

This year there has been a considerable increase in the number of complaints and treatments, details of which are set out below.

Disinfestation

Inspections

(1) No. of complaints investigated	...	...	...	...	292
(2) No. of private houses inspected as a result of (1)	...	...	...	...	156
(3) No. of local authority houses inspected as a result of (1)	...	...	...	...	94
(4) No. of premises other than dwelling houses inspected as a result of (1)	...	...	...	...	42
(5) No. of premises found to be verminous:					
(a) Bed Bugs	...	...	...	...	27
(b) Fleas	...	...	...	...	21
(c) Cockroaches	...	...	...	...	113
(d) Other Vermin	...	...	...	...	131
					<hr/> 292 <hr/>

Treatment by Council's Operative

No. of treatments on repayment	...	...	...	...	416
No. of treatments without charge	...	...	...	...	87
					<hr/> 503 <hr/>
No. of treatments with D.D.T. spray	...	...	...	...	111
No. of treatments with other spray insecticides	...	...	...	...	391
No. of treatments with other methods	...	...	...	...	1
					<hr/> 503 <hr/>

Fees received, — £209 13s. 5d.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT

During the year three samples were submitted to prescribed analysis.

Type of Filling Material

B.S.S. 1425: 1960		No. of Samples
Algerian Fibre (Black)	...	1
Coir Fibre	...	1
Cleansed, Reconditioned Hair	...	1

Five premises are registered under the Act. In the main they are occupied by upholsterers whose main business is the repair or refilling of upholstered articles of furniture.

CONTROL OF CAMPING

83 visits were made to licensed sites during the year.

Seven private sites were licensed from the end of March until the first week in October. In addition to the above, branches of the Boys' Brigade and Caravan Club held camps on land situated on the promenade which is owned by the Corporation.

No. of sites licensed for tents during 1964	...	...	...	3
No. of sites licensed for caravans during 1964	...	...	...	4
No. of cases of unlicensed camping detected during 1964	...	...	...	2
No. of visits to unlicensed land	...	...	...	14
No. of visits to licensed land	...	...	...	83
Nuisances abated after notice	...	...	...	1

KEEPING OF ANIMALS AND PET SHOPS

The total number of pet shops is 9. All the licences are subject to standard conditions approved by the Council, regard having been paid to recommendations of the Association of Municipal Corporations and the R.S.P.C.A.

Visits to pet shops	...	...	...	...	...	40
Visits to other premises	...	...	...	...	...	63
Animal nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	...	—

MISCELLANEOUS INSPECTIONS

								<i>Visits</i>
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	118
Cinemas, dance halls, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Sub-let rooms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	894
Public conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	214
Local Land Charges (search)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,183
Measurements of rooms for permitted numbers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	526
Interviews with building contractors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	324
Other visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,290

WALLASEY CORPORATION ACT, 1958

Registration of Hairdressers

During the year six applications were granted for the registration of premises for use as hairdressing establishments, there being a total of 138 premises registered within the Borough.

Bye-laws to govern the cleanliness of premises, equipment and operatives were made by the Corporation under the above Act and these became operative on the 1st November this year.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS AMENDMENT ACT, 1907

Female Domestic Servants' Registry

No applications were received during the year.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no common lodging houses in the Borough.

THEATRICAL EMPLOYERS REGISTRATION ACT, 1925

No applications for registration were received during the year.

PART VI.

Welfare Services
National Assistance Act, 1948

ANNUAL REPORT, 1964 — WELFARE SERVICES

Residential Accommodation

During 1964 another Home for 40 Old Persons, Osborne House, was opened on the 25th March, 1964, by His Worship the Mayor, Alderman A. E. Martin, J.P., making a total of six, now in operation under the National Assistance Act, 1948.

Any vacancies which arose were quickly filled. Plans are going ahead for the provision of a further three 40-bedded Homes in the near future.

At the end of the year there were 150 persons on the Waiting List for accommodation in Homes, compared with 172 at the beginning.

The following are the statistics relating to accommodation provided by or on behalf of the Council in 1964.

	No. resident on	Admissions during 1.1.64	Discharges during 1964	No. resident on 31.12.64
"Osborne House"	—	77	40	37
"Newholme"	41	22	28	35
"Lamorna"	18	8	8	18
"Redcliffe"	18	20	21	17
"Fernleigh"	54	29	29	54
"Manor Grange"	17	10	10	17
David Lewis Colony	3	—	1	2
Home for Epileptics, Maghull ...	7	2	2	7
Turner Memorial Home, Liverpool	2	—	—	2
Holm Hill, West Kirby ...	1	—	—	1
Old Peoples' Hostel, Liverpool	1	—	1	—
Leeds House, New Brighton ...	4	—	—	4
"Springhill" Nelson	1	—	—	1
"Tithebarn" Home, Crosby ...	1	—	—	1
British Legion Home, Cromer	1	—	—	1
Methodist Home for the Aged, Liverpool	1	—	—	1
Alexian Bros. Home. Manchester	2	—	1	1
Chester C.C. Kenwyn House ...	1	—	—	1
Cheshire C.C. "The Rookery"	1	—	—	1
Charles Best House, Parkgate ...	1	—	—	1
Nazareth House, Ditton, Widnes	1	—	1	—
Church Army, Inglis Lodge, Bootle	1	1	1	1
Cheshire Foundation, Wrexham	—	1	—	1
Cressingham House, Wallasey ...	—	5	—	5
Daresbury Hall, Warrington ...	—	1	—	1
Catholic Blind Institute, Liverpool	—	1	—	1
R.N.I.B. Wilton Grange, West Kirby	—	1	—	1
Birkenhead C.B. "Manor Grange"	—	1	—	1

Lancs. C.C. Peterfield House ...	—	1	—	1
Reception Centre,				
51 Martins Lane ...	16	208	224	—
4, Tower Street, Lower Flat ...	4	—	4	—
4, Tower Street, Upper Flat ...	2	—	—	2
8, Tower Street, Lower Flat ...	5	—	5	—
8, Tower Street, Upper Flat ...	3	—	—	3
8, Church Road, Flat A ...	8	—	8	—
8, Church Road, Flat B ...	—	4	—	4
8, Church Road, Flat C ...	4	—	—	4
10, Church Road, Flat A ...	7	9	7	9
10, Church Road, Flat B ...	4	—	—	4
10, Church Road, Flat C ...	8	—	—	8
1a, Hope Street ...	4	—	—	4
15, Percy Road, ...	11	—	—	11
2, Falkland Road ...	8	—	8	—
8, Falkland Road ...	12	—	12	—
14, Falkland Road ...	14	—	14	—
46, Falkland Road ...	—	12	—	12
53, Oxton Road ...	6	6	6	6
84, Littledale Road ...	5	—	—	5
75, Withens Lane ...	6	—	—	6
116, Liscard Road, ...	6	—	—	6
2, Wilton Street, Ground Floor	4	—	—	4
2, Wilton Street, First Floor ...	7	—	—	7
8, Beatrice Street ...	6	10	6	10
14, Water Street ...	—	5	—	5
2, Belle Vue Road ...	—	10	—	10
90, Clarendon Road ...	—	13	—	13
1, Westminster Road ...	—	8	—	8
Total ...	327	465	437	355

Temporary Accommodation

It is the duty of the Council under Section 21(b) of the National Assistance Act, 1948, to provide:—

“temporary accommodation for persons who are in urgent need thereof being need arising in circumstances which could not reasonably have been foreseen or in such other circumstances as the Authority may in any particular case determine.”

The accommodation provided under this part of the Act consists of ten sub-standard flats, three sub-standard houses, a Temporary Accommodation Unit consisting of 5 units of accommodation with communal Cooking and Washing facilities provided, and eleven houses which are termed “intermediate accommodation”.

Registration of Old Persons' Homes

There were at the end of 1964, six Homes in Wallasey registered under the provisions of the National Assistance Act, 1948. These homes are visited regularly by Welfare Officers to see that the National Assistance (conduct of homes) Regulations, 1962, are complied with.

Removal of Persons in Need of Care and Attention (Section 47, National Assistance Act, 1948)

One man was removed to hospital under the above Act during the year. He returned home after treatment.

Two Section 47 cases have been in Part III Accommodation for some time, one woman died during the year and the remaining one was still accommodated at the end of the year.

Burial of the Dead

During the year under Section 50 of the National Assistance Act, seven burials were arranged in cases where it appeared, that no suitable arrangements for the burial had been or were being made.

Of the seven, the costs of two have been completely recovered, one partly recovered, and it is hoped to recover part of another. The remaining three which were completely paid for by the Welfare Committee, included two female residents from Old Persons' Homes and, an unknown baby whose body was found on the foreshore.

Protection of Property

It is the duty of the Welfare Committee to ensure the safety of moveable property of persons when they enter homes or hospitals if no other suitable arrangements are being made. This entails notifying the Police that the house is empty, checking that doors and windows are secure and possibly taking into protection valuables, cash or furniture.

All items except cash are stored in Welfare Committee premises, small items of value being kept in a safe. Cash is handed to the Borough Treasurer who places it in Suspense Account.

Occasionally advice is given to the relatives of mental patients on the procedure to be adopted when applying for appointment as Receiver of the patient's Estate.

The Court of Protection and the Official Solicitor are notified of cases which may be their concern. Both these bodies are given any assistance they require in dealing with these cases.

Recovery of Expenses from Persons Liable to Maintain Dependents

It has not been necessary to apply to the Petty Sessional Court for any recovery of expenses during the year.

Entertainments and Outings—Residential Hostels

This year's annual Outing was again round the Wirral with tea taken at the Mollington Banastre Hotel.

Christmastide saw the usual preparations being made to ensure a happy and memorable time for the Old People.

As usual throughout the year and particularly at Christmas and Harvest Festival time, gifts of fruit, flowers and other articles for use by the residents were gratefully accepted from Schools, Churches, etc., and private individuals.

Rehabilitation Work

During 1964, 372 people passed through the Temporary Accommodation Unit with their varied problems, the most urgent being their homelessness. 21 families were directed to other accommodation found by the Welfare Officer for Rehabilitation. 2 families who qualified on the Housing Points Scheme were re-housed by the Housing Department. 5 families who had been separated for various reasons were brought together, some in their own homes, others in fresh accommodation. 2 families who had been living in intermediate accommodation and who also had qualified on the Housing Points Scheme were given Council houses, one in Leasowe the other in Moreton.

Gifts of furniture from Wallasey residents were distributed to 53 families. Other help given included painting and decorating by Wallasey Church helpers and direction to the Marriage Guidance Council and Old Peoples' Welfare Organisations.

Community Welfare

Community care means the care of people otherwise than in Institutions, and it is thought to be a better way of caring for the aged because it encourages continued independence and self-help, and the aged persons emotional needs of affection and interest from relatives and friends are more easily satisfied in their own homes, and it is of course more economical than maintenance in a Local Authority Home.

The first line of defence is the family, and this is considered to be the best form of community care where the aged person either lives with her own children or receives regular daily visits and care from her own relatives.

The family itself needs the full support of the Social Services, and the financial needs of the aged are met by Retirement Pensions and National Assistance Grants and their needs for medical attention are met through the National Health Service, and in the case of community care particularly, the General Practitioner and Local Authority Health Services devote a large proportion of their resources to the care of the aged.

The Women's Voluntary Service delivered 23,652 meals to house-bound aged people, and the Wallasey Voluntary Old Peoples' Welfare Committee members visited the lonely and provided extra comforts.

A reference booklet of Services for the Elderly was compiled by the Senior Welfare Officer and approximately 12,000 copies were distributed through the local Post Offices to Retirement Pensioners,

386 elderly persons completed the tear off slip in the book requesting a Welfare Officer to call to give advice and help on their social problems.

The four Welfare Officers were busy throughout the year, and there was a marked increase in the applications for admissions to Residential Homes.

The main sources of referral are General Practitioners, Hospitals, Voluntary Organisations, District Nursing Service, relatives and direct applications by the aged person concerned.

There were 101 women and 49 men on the Waiting List on the 31st December, 1964, and 49 women and 24 men were classified as being in urgent need of accommodation.

The Waiting List changes daily, new cases being added, others being removed. Publicity or the opening of a new Home always increases the number of enquiries, and by March, 1965, the numbers on the Waiting List had grown again to 122 women and 53 men.

It is most noticeable that there has been a marked change in the type of aged person now applying for admission to the Homes. There is now a much higher proportion of the very old, i.e., those in the 80's and 90's and the frail and infirm, who need residential care, and this throws an increased burden on the staff because of the increased amount of care and attention they require.

The Welfare Officers visit and give information to the aged of the services available, and arrange for the provision of domiciliary services such as Home Help, Meals-on-Wheels, District Nurse or Voluntary Visitor, which may enable the old person to continue living in his own home. The Welfare Officers provide the link between the services available and the aged person in need, and they are the focal point in community care.

BLIND WELFARE

Registration of Blind Persons

During the 12 months ending 31st December, 1964, 61 people were examined by Mr. W. Dunlop Hamilton, Ophthalmic Surgeon. Of these, 35 were registered blind and 26 placed on the Partially Sighted Register. Of the 35 registered blind, blindness occurred in the following age groups:—

					<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
21 — 29	...	...	...	—	—	—
30 — 39	...	...	...	1	1	—
40 — 49	...	...	...	1	—	—
50 — 59	...	...	...	1	3	—
60 — 64	...	...	...	1	2	—
65 — 69	...	...	...	—	2	—
70 — 79	...	...	...	3	6	—
80 — 84	...	...	...	7	—	—
85 — 89	...	...	...	3	3	—
90 and over	...	...	...	1	—	—
				—	—	—
				18	17	—
				—	—	—

Statement re. Incidence of Blindness in Registered New Cases

	Cause of Disability		
	<i>Glaucoma</i>	<i>Cataract</i>	<i>Others</i>
(1) Number of cases registered during the year for whom the following is recommended:—			
(a) No treatment	—	7	12
(b) Treatment (Medical, Surgical, Optical	—	8	8
(2) Number of cases registered during the year at (a) and (b) above, which on follow up action have received treatment	—	6	8
	<i>Ophthalmia Neonatorum</i>		
(i) Total number of cases notified during the year		Nil	
(ii) Number of cases in which:—			
(a) Vision lost		Nil	
(b) Vision impaired		Nil	
(c) Treatment continuing at end of year		Nil	
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>
No. on Register at 1st January, 1964 ...	112	166	278
No. added during the year:—			
New Cases	10	25	35
Transfers from other Towns ...	1	3	4
	<hr/> 123	<hr/> 194	<hr/> 317
Less No. of Removals from Register owing to:—			
Leaving Wallasey	5	1	6
Deaths	10	19	29
	<hr/> 15	<hr/> 20	<hr/> 35
	<hr/> 108	<hr/> 174	<hr/> 282

The three Home Teachers have continued to visit the Blind and Partially Sighted people of the Borough and to supervise their general welfare. This includes ensuring they have correct financial assistance, helping to find suitable accommodation where necessary, and the provision of social activities.

During the year 2,038 visits have been made to Blind people and 212 to the Partially Sighted. Lessons in Braille and Moon type have been given in the homes of the people, and the newly blinded have been helped to adapt themselves to their affliction.

The Handicraft Classes held at Penkett Road all day on Wednesdays and on Thursday evenings, are very popular and regularly attended by about 40 people. Many of these are able to attend through the

services of voluntary transport which is much appreciated. A further class was started in Moreton in the Autumn and is now well established. Crafts taught include basketry, chair caning, stool seating, string bag making, knitting and rug making.

Articles were exhibited and sold at the Annual Gala in Central Park in July at the Exhibition at St. Thomas's Church Hall in October. It is only by having an outlet for goods made that the Classes can continue.

Social Afternoons

Social afternoons have been held on alternate Friday afternoons and the room is usually full to capacity. Grateful thanks are due to the many artistes who have given their services, many of whom travel quite a distance. Also to the ladies of two local Churches who have continued to come without fail to make the tea. Voluntary transport has enabled many of the less mobile to attend these Socials.

Outings

A Summer Outing was organised in June, when five coaches of blind and partially sighted people were taken to Blackpool and was thoroughly enjoyed by all. His Worship the Mayor and the Mayoress kindly visited each coach to wish the occupants a happy day.

In December about 240 people were present at a Christmas Dinner at the Riverside Restaurant. Among the guests were his Worship the Mayor and the Mayoress and a representative of the Welfare Committee. An excellent entertainment was provided by a local Concert Party.

Free Travel Vouchers

Free Travel Passes are still issued to all blind people in the Borough through the courtesy of the Wallasey Passenger Transport Committee and the Crosville Motor Bus Company also kindly allotted 17 free passes, all of which are greatly appreciated by the recipients.

Voluntary Organisations

A number of blind and partially sighted people have benefited from the excellent service of the W.V.S. Meals-on-Wheels and are grateful for them.

Thanks are due again to all voluntary agencies who have helped the blind people of Wallasey by providing transport, escorts, social events and other entertainments.

WELFARE OF HANDICAPPED PERSONS (Other than the Blind and Partially Sighted)

During the year one Welfare Officer was employed for domiciliary visits to handicapped persons.

Personal and domestic aids are supplied to individual cases to enable them to become more independent, and adaptations such as

widening doors, hand rails, ramps, etc., have been carried out at both privately owned and Corporation properties. Concrete paths and motor crossings have been constructed to accommodate invalid tricycles supplied by the Ministry of Health.

War Pensioners in Wallasey have been supplied with Mini-minor cars and help given over the garages in this connection.

Car Badges for the disabled are obtainable on application to the Welfare Department.

One Craft Teacher was employed for the purposes of diversionary occupation. Five weekly classes were held for physically handicapped (three at Welfare Centre, Penkett Road) and two at Health Clinic Oakenholt Road, Moreton). In addition, three classes were held for the Mentally Disordered (two in Wallasey and one at Moreton). The average attendance is 20 and men and women of all ages and disabilities are taught basketry, rug making, seagrass stools, needlework, lamp shade making, etc. The Wallasey Ambulance Service is called upon to convey the more severely disabled to the classes.

Two Craft Exhibitions were held during the year, one at the Wallasey Gala, Cetrnal Park, in July, the second during "Help the Disabled Week" in October. The latter was held at St. Thomas's Church Hall, Liscard, and lasted three days, and most of the local organisations for blind and disabled took part.

Christmas parties were arranged for both the physically handicapped and the mentally disordered by the Craft Teacher, the first at the Riverside Restaurant, New Brighton, and the party for the mentally disordered at the Welfare Centre, Penkett Road.

The Rotary Club and St. Johns Ambulance Brigade help at all times with transport for these special events.

The Women's Voluntary Service also provide transport when requested on behalf of disabled persons, and their Meals-on-Wheels is beneficial to many handicapped housebound people. The Meals are also delivered to the Craft Classes. The clothing service given by the W.V.S. is frequently called upon.

The Chiropody Service — free or financially helped according to circumstances — is available to handicapped persons on the recommendation of the General Practitioner.

Close touch is kept with Statutory and Voluntary Organisations concerned with the Welfare of the disabled in the area. The Home Help Service is particularly important to housebound severely disabled people who live alone.

Rehabilitation, Training and Employment

Courses of rehabilitation and training are provided by the Ministry of Labour and the day Centre at Aintree continues to prove beneficial to Wallasey men who are able to travel there each day without difficulty. The Courses help to build up a maximum degree of fitness, so restoring the men's confidence in their ability to get and keep a job after illness, injury or long unemployment.

The Remploy Factory. Poulton, gives employment to approximately 60 handicapped men and women from Birkenhead and Wallasey. Their products of candlewick articles and different types of bedding are in much demand. The employees are financially independent, working a five-day week most of them using invalid tricycles as their transport. They could not be employed in open industry.

The Anne Glassey Workshop receives an annual grant from the Wallasey Council and provides permanent employment for several patients who have recovered from Tuberculosis, in addition to their rehabilitation courses for other patients. Their products of machine knitted garments, Christmas cards and crackers, are well known in many areas.

The Sir Robert Jones Workshop, Liverpool, employs one Wallasey man (epileptic) as a Poster Compositor.

Voluntary Organisations for Disabled

The Liverpool Adult Deaf and Dumb Benevolent Society and the Catholic Deaf Society of St. Vincent de Paul receive a per capita grant from the Wallasey Council in respect of Wallasey deaf residents. The Social Centres at Princes Way, Liverpool, and Ashville Road, Birkenhead, are well attended by deaf people from Merseyside.

The Wallasey Hard of Hearing Club meet every Monday evening at the Corporation Welfare Centre, Penkett Road. It is an active club for the 30 members and Outings and Social evenings are arranged on their behalf.

The Spastic Association meet three times a week for handicraft classes at the Welfare Centre, the cost of tuition is subsidised by the Local Authority Education Committee. The Association arranges its own Outings, Parties, etc.

The Wirral Invalid Tricycle Association hold their weekly meetings at the Welfare Centre. Motor Coach Outings and tricycle runs were successfully organised and the Annual Dinner was well attended by over 100 disabled people as well as members of the Wallasey Council.

Cammell Lairds sent their annual invitation and 120 disabled and friends were entertained at the Cammell Lairds Social Club, New Ferry.

The Welfare Department is represented on the following Committees:—

- The Liverpool Adult Deaf and Dumb Society.
- The Catholic Deaf Society of St. Vincent de Paul.
- The Liverpool Council of Social Service.
- The Wallasey Disablement Advisory Committee.
- The Wallasey Spastic Association.
- The Wirral Invalid Tricycle Association.

Statistics for Registration Registers of Handicapped Persons

			<i>Under 16 years</i>	<i>16—64 years</i>	<i>65 years and over</i>
General Classes	...	M.	9	611	61
		F.	4	246	43
Deaf without speech		M.	—	25	5
		F.	—	21	4
Deaf with speech	...	M.	1	3	1
		F.	—	3	4
Hard of Hearing	...	M.	—	7	7
		F.	—	7	11
TOTAL			...	1,073	

Included in the above figures are:—

			<i>Employed</i>	<i>Unemployed</i>	<i>In Homes</i>	<i>Total</i>
Spastics	...	M.	4	10	1	29
		F.	6	7	1	
Epileptics	...	M.	13	7	5	38
		F.	8	2	3	

COUNTY BOROUGH OF WALLASEY
EDUCATION COMMITTEE



REPORT

OF THE

Principal School Medical Officer
For the Year 1964

STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer:

Dr. H. W. HALL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health & Deputy Principal School Medical Officer:

Dr. W. F. CHRISTIAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officers of Health and School Medical Officers:

Dr. E. J. O'REILLY, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O.

Dr. ESME I. GRANT, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Principal School Dental Officer:

Mr. W. J. MEAKIN, L.D.S., R.C.S.

School Dental Officers:

Mr. W. A. HENDERSON, L.D.S.

Mr. E. G. MASON, L.D.S.

Mrs. Z. FAIRHURST, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Resigned 26-7-64).

Mrs. W. M. WYNNE, L.D.S. (Appointed 1-9-64).

Dental Surgery Assistants:

Mrs. U. BROWN.

Mrs. A. HENDER.

Miss I. DABORN.

Mrs. K. MASON (Appointed 6-1-64).

Superintendent Health Visitor/School Nurse:

Mrs. K. SCHOFIELD, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate.

Health Visitors/School Nurses:

Miss A. J. EDGE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate.

Miss C. E. MURRELL, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate.

Mrs. E. E. P. NOLAN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate.

Mrs. W. DOVEY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate.

Miss M. E. ASPINALL, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate.

Miss E. M. MORGAN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate.

Miss E. WHITBURN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate.

Miss K. E. HIGGINS, S.R.N., S.C.M., (Part 1), H.V. Certificate.

Mrs. M. KEANE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate.

Mrs. M. E. GALLIMORE, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Part-time).

Mrs. E. SIMPSON, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Part 1), H.V. Certificate. (Part-time).
(Resigned 31-7-64).

Mrs. M. J. GRIFFITHS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate. (Part-time).
(Resigned 31-7-64).

Miss M. HUGHES, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Part 1), H.V. Certificate.

Miss A. E. RADCLIFFE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate.

Miss J. LITTLEMORE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate.
(Appointed 1-6-64).

Miss P. REYNOLDS, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Part 1), H.V. Certificate.
(Appointed 1-8-64).

Visiting Specialists:

Mr. J. D. ELLIOTT EDWARDS, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S.
(Ophthalmic Specialist).

Mr. H. DAVIES, M.B., F.R.C.S. (Eng.), Ch.B., Ch.M. (Ortho.).
(Orthopaedic Specialist).

Dr. G. EGAN, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.M. (Psychiatrist).

Physiotherapists:

Mr. K. JONES, M.C.S.P.

Mrs. P. A. PENNY, M.C.S.P. (Resigned 29-2-64).

Miss U. THOMPSON, M.C.S.P. (Appointed 9-3-64 and Resigned 31-12-64)

Speech Therapist:

Mrs. M. B. AVISON, L.C.S.T.

Educational Psychologist:

Mr. J. MAGINN, B.A. (Hons.), Dip. Education, Dip. Ed. Psychology.

Social Worker:

Mrs. U. BARRETT-LENNARD, Diploma in Social Science.

Administrative Staff:

Mr. S. D. LAWSON (Resigned 30-4-64).

Mr. W. R. KIDD (Appointed 1-5-64).

Mrs. B. RADCLIFFE.

Mrs. B. H. MAUNDER (Part-time).

Mrs. E. E. HILL (Part-time).

Miss P. E. SHERRING.

Audiometrician:

Mrs. J. E. RODGERS (Part-time).

Town Hall,
Wallasey.
June, 1965.

To: *The Chairman and Members of the Education Committee.*

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my Report on the School Health Service for the year 1964.

There are no fresh developments in the service to report this year apart from certain changes in the administration of the School Dental Service, which has resulted in a welcome increase in the numbers of periodic inspections in Schools. Unfortunately I have to report no progress in the implementation of the Council's policy to fluoridate the Wallasey water supply. The new Wirral Water Board were reluctant to go ahead with a scheme for Wallasey until the pending litigation in another part of the country had been settled.

It is regretted that in spite of several advertisements the vacancy for a part-time Speech Therapist could not be filled.

The report follows the usual pattern and is made up of contributions from all sections of the School Health Service, from which it will be clearly seen that the good standard of health of the Wallasey school child has been well maintained throughout the year.

Finally, I should like to express my appreciation of the services of all who contributed to the work of the Department during the year, and to acknowledge the co-operation of the Director of Education and his staff and the support of the members of the Education Committee.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

HOWARD W. HALL,

Principal School Medical Officer.

ANNUAL REPORT — SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE, 1964.

Observations of Dr. Christian, Deputy Principal School Medical Officer:—

Staff

There were several staff changes during the year. Mr. Lawson, clerk in charge of the School Health Service, retired on 30th April and was succeeded by Mr. Kidd.

Mrs. Penny, our second physiotherapist, resigned on the 29th February and was succeeded by Miss Thompson. Miss Thompson left at the end of the year to take up an appointment in industry.

In spite of repeated advertising, it has not been possible to fill the vacancy for a part time speech therapist to assist Mrs. Avison in her work.

In the school dental service, Mrs. Fairhurst, school dental officer, resigned on 26th July and was succeeded by Mrs. Wynne.

The Child Guidance Clinic is staffed by a part time psychiatrist, Dr. Egan, who attends the Clinic twice weekly, and, by a full time psychologist and a full time social worker. Statistics relating to the work carried out are given later in the report.

Liaison with General Practitioners

Children suffering from conditions other than ocular, orthopaedic or psychological, who require the advice of a consultant, are referred first of all to their family doctors with a letter advising them of the condition present. In the case of ocular, orthopaedic or psychological disorders, the children are referred to the local authority's own consultants who attend various local authority clinics each week. When a direct referral to a consultant takes place in this way, a letter is sent to the general practitioner following the medical examination, informing him of the consultant's findings.

Liaison with Hospitals

The school health visitors attend weekly at the hospital clinic of the specialist in children's diseases, and, discuss any problems concerning Wallasey children with him. In addition, the hospitals send us weekly lists of the children who have been discharged from hospital, stating the diagnosis in each case. This enables the school health visitors to follow up cases after discharge.

Medical Inspection

The number of Periodic Medical Inspections carried out during the year was as follows:—

Entrants	Leavers	Others
1,537	1,834	1,131

Special Inspections (which include cases seen at school at the request of the staff or school nurse and cases seen for the first time by the school medical officers at the clinics) numbered 1,392 during the year.

Reinspections (children noted at previous periodic inspection as suffering from some defect or disability which required periodic review) numbered 340 during the year.

The General Condition of pupils examined at routine inspections was as follows:—

	Number	Percentage
Satisfactory	... 4,500	99.95
Unsatisfactory	... 2	00.05

Elleray Park Day Special School for Physically Handicapped children was visited monthly by Dr. O'Reilly.

Clare Mount Day Special School for E.S.N. children was visited monthly by Dr. Christian.

The children on the registers of these two day special schools are medically examined prior to their transfer to these schools and regularly (approximately once a year) as long as they remain there. This closer medical supervision of the handicapped children is necessary to ensure that the measures prescribed to mitigate or alleviate the handicaps are being conscientiously adopted by the parents, as for example, the wearing of hearing aids for deafness, the attendance at the clinic or hospital for treatment for discharging ears or for the provision or repair of spectacles, and regular physiotherapy when the muscles of the limbs are affected by cerebral palsy or poliomyelitis.

As a result of these medical inspections, a variety of medical and psychological conditions are brought to light which require treatment or observation.

The Tables on pages xxiii and xxiv show the number of defects found during the year.

All children at the intermediate medical inspection are tested with the Ishihara Charts for any defects of colour vision. Head teachers are informed when a defect is found as this knowledge may help in deciding on a career.

As regards facilities for treatment, the following are provided directly by the Authority—

Minor Ailments Clinics

For minor injuries, skin sepsis, and the like.

Consultation Clinics

For the investigation of medical and psychological problems by the local authority medical officers.

Audiology Clinics

For the assessment of children's hearing, using a pure tone audiometer, and for the treatment of those children whose hearing is found to be defective.

Speech Therapy Clinics

At which a qualified speech therapist treats a variety of speech disorders.

Eye Clinics

At which a visiting ophthalmic specialist carries out refractions and orders spectacles where necessary. A new eye clinic was opened during the year at the Hudson Road Clinic to cater for the children living in the Leasowe area.

Orthopaedic Clinics

At which a visiting orthopaedic surgeon examines and prescribes treatment for children with defects of bones, joints or musculature.

Child Guidance Clinic

At which a team consisting of a visiting specialist in mental illness, an educational psychologist, and a social worker, treat children with a variety of educational and psychological problems.

Ultra Violet Light Clinics

At which debilitated children and children with certain skin conditions are exposed to the rays from an ultra violet lamp.

Enuresis Clinics

At which suitable cases are recommended to use an electric alarm device to cure their bedwetting.

Convalescence

Arrangements are made for children for whom no other provision would be adequate to be sent to a convalescent home for a period of four to eight weeks.

Parents of children can avail themselves of any of the services listed above, or, if they wish, can obtain treatment through their family doctors.

As well as medically inspecting schoolchildren, the school medical officers carry out the following duties:—

The ascertainment of children who require special educational treatment in an ordinary school, a day special school, or a residential special school.

The testing of children in the secondary schools for evidence of tuberculin sensitivity and the vaccination with B.C.G. vaccine of those showing no sensitivity. This vaccine will protect the children from tuberculosis for a number of years.

The inoculation of children to protect them against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and poliomyelitis.

The examination of children who wish to take up employment out of school hours, to take part in public entertainment, or to go to school camps.

The medical examination of candidates for training colleges, and teachers appointed to this authority.

The examination of all persons employed in the school meals service who are concerned with the handling, preparation or cooking of food.

The visiting in their own homes of those children who are receiving home teaching under the provisions of Section 56 of the Education Act, 1944. During the year thirteen children were receiving home teaching.

An important aspect of our work is health education. No opportunity is lost during the performance of the aforementioned functions to advise both parents and children on matters of health. In addition, schools are visited each year to show a film on smoking and lung cancer and to discuss the dangers of smoking with the pupils. These measures can be supplemented by talks given by health visitors or medical officers, at the request of head teachers.

Finally, I would like to thank the teaching staff of the many schools I have visited for their assistance throughout the year in enabling the work of the department to proceed smoothly.

Observations of Dr. O'Reilly, School Medical Officer:—

The audiometric work went on during the year as heretofore. We managed quite adequately with one audiometer and one operator. The method of selecting children for testing worked satisfactorily also. It must be almost impossible for a deaf child to evade detection by both his parents and his teachers. The only one who might escape the net is the child who is deaf in one ear only. He could be missed, especially if he were not himself conscious of his defect. We did occasionally find such children when we used the gramophone type of audiometer. With that machine we were able to do a sweep test of the whole junior school population, as a 100 or 120 children could be tested in a two-hour session. With the pure tone audiometer now in use, each child has to be examined individually, so testing has to be confined to those suspected of deafness by parents or teachers and to those at special risk. Of course, every child in Elleray Park and Claremount Special Schools was given the test, as in previous years.

In general, deafness is decreasing, like many other defects. Presumably the higher standard of living is responsible; better nutrition, better hygiene, earlier medical attention. It is impossible to say which factor is the most potent. The fact is that we are finding fewer deaf children year by year.

Even the almost universal catarrh, although still extremely common, is less prevalent. This may have a bearing on the decrease in deafness. There are some conditions, however, which are as widespread as in the past. The incidence of flat feet seems to be unchanged, though, fortunately, the treatment is improving steadily. The acne of adolescence appears just as often as before, and there is, as yet, no cure. There is still no decrease in the numbers of children with defective vision.

The cases of nocturnal enuresis seeking assistance are actually more numerous than ever. It may be that there are more maladjusted children, or perhaps parents have become more particular and seek help more often. There is yet no universal treatment for this distressing complaint. The electric machine, tranquilising and other drugs, and psychiatry are all in use. In fact, everything is being tried except hypnosis.

Observations of Dr. Grant, School Medical Officer:—

The primary aim of the School Health Service today is to improve the health of all children at school, so that they may derive the maximum benefit from their education and leave school the better equipped to undertake the responsibilities of adolescent and adult life. We also try to provide an advisory service for parents, and to be of help to the teachers.

In 50 years there has been a great improvement in the general physical and mental condition of school children.

As in other parts of the country, the Wallasey school children are, on average, taller and heavier for their age, the causes of crippling have been reduced, diseases which once ravaged childhood have largely disappeared and malnutrition is rarely the problem it used to be.

School meals are no longer provided solely for the benefit of the under-nourished child, but to supply all the components of a well-balanced meal for the maintenance of general health and well-being.

Though we still perform three routine medical inspections during the school life of the child, of which the first, on entry, is probably the most important, we also try to arrange for more selective examinations at the clinics to deal with the personal, emotional or educational problems which affect so many children. Special appointments are made for these cases, as there is not sufficient time at school during the routine medical inspections.

Feet still constitute the greatest problem and, though the head mistresses of the grammar and secondary schools co-operate with us in every way, the type of shoe worn by the teenager is still most unsuitable.

At a recent conference in London on the health of children's feet, it was suggested, that a Foot Care Service at School should include (1) regular inspection of all children's feet, (2) footwear should be controlled and approved by the Government, and (3) these shoes should be free of purchase tax. I doubt if even these drastic measures would be successful.

The sex distribution of foot abnormalities is most revealing—at 5 years of age the defects are roughly equal; at 10 years of age 16% of boys compared with 48% of girls have deformities, while at 15 years of age 74% of girls and only 39% of boys are affected.

This is surely proof that it is badly-fitting, fashionable shoes for girls—and boys—in their teens that are responsible for this problem.

As long as these defects do not cause much pain, and, as a rule, they don't, the children themselves will not listen to reason, any more than they will listen to, or heed, lectures on the dangers of smoking. If bad shoes and smoking produced some immediate ill-effects, then the campaign against both might be more successful.

In spite of our apparent lack of success in obtaining results within the school population with regard to the long term evils of bad shoes and smoking, we are still persevering with our talks and films and hope that at least a small percentage will have benefited from our efforts.

The chronic ear, nose, throat and eye infections which were so commonly seen at clinics and at school are becoming much less common, in spite of the fact that fewer children are having their tonsils and adenoids removed. I feel sure that this satisfactory trend must be due largely to the improved standards of health and nutrition which are so frequently noted in our school medical inspections, and also to the earlier availability, through the National Health Service, of antibiotics and sulphonamides.

In any case, whatever the cause, it is a great step forward and means that there is less absenteeism from school for those conditions, fewer children attending the Minor Ailment Clinics and, above all, not so many children suffering from impaired hearing and offensive discharge from the ears.

I have reason to believe, too, that there are fewer children with serious psychological disturbances and I have therefore referred fewer cases to Dr. Egan, our Child Guidance Psychiatrist. This, too, I would attribute to better housing, greater prosperity, and improved physical health.

We are kept busy with the medical examination of candidates who have been accepted for Teacher's Training Colleges. I have noticed recently that some of these time-consuming examinations are a complete waste of time because quite a few girls are also applicants for University places, and, if they are eventually successful in being awarded such a place, they then decline the vacancy at the Training College and the medical examination was thus completely unnecessary, as none is required for entrance to the University.

I am pleased to report that some meetings and discussions are now being held between the Health and Education Departments with a view to ascertaining whether or not there is a need for something further to be done with regard to health education. I hope to have more to say about this in our next report.

I would like to extend my thanks to all the head teachers of the schools I visit, and to tell them how much my colleagues and I appreciate the warm welcome we usually receive from them when we have to make our annual visits to their schools, even when it is not always at convenient times. We would like to feel that we were regarded as members of the visiting or ancillary staff, whose work was not entirely a waste of precious school time.

Observations of Mr. H. Davies, Visiting Orthopaedic Specialist:—

The work of the orthopaedic clinics has proceeded along the usual lines this last year. The acquired deformities of flat feet and knock knees continue to dominate the scene but with regular treatment these are slowly corrected. I still feel school age shoes, particularly in girls, must be supervised and advice given as to the correct choice. A united campaign on the part of mothers, teachers, orthopaedic surgeons and school medical officers could eventually compel manufacturers to issue only the correct footwear for the development of perfect feet in our children.

The clinic now held every two months at the new Hudson Road health centre in Leasowe has been a very welcome addition to our work. It seems to be much appreciated by parents living in that area who find it difficult to travel great distances with very young children or handicapped crippled patients. My helpers and I are very grateful for the opportunity of working in such pleasant surroundings.

I wish particularly to stress to all parents the great importance of the physiotherapy treatment often recommended for their children. The facilities offered at these clinics are first class and attendances should not be neglected. It is the regularity with which a child receives physiotherapy which is important and although mechanical aids to correct deformities are often worn, it is the combined use of these appliances, with regular physiotherapy, which hastens correction and recovery. I realise that it is often very inconvenient and tiring for a mother constantly to bring a child for this treatment, but I should like to stress that this co-operation is vital.

My thanks go out to the excellent help I have from all the staff at these clinics and for their friendly willing attitude. I very much appreciate their untiring aid in dealing with difficult spastic patients or with frightened nervous children.

REPORT of Mr. HORACE DAVIES, Orthopaedic Surgeon

Number of Sessions held at the Authority's Clinics	..	51
Number of New Cases	.. .. .	459
Number of Re-examinations	.. .. .	1,116
Number of Cases discharged cured	.. .. .	208

[illegible]

Remarks of Mr. K. Jones, Physiotherapist:—

Again we have enjoyed an almost complete year with two physiotherapists working full time. However, it may be of interest to note that during the eleven years of my service in Wallasey, I have had seven different colleagues. This is no reflection on the conditions obtaining in Wallasey, but rather an underlining of the fact that the treatment of children is a special philosophy, and is not adult treatment cut down to size. Apart from the specialised knowledge required for treating cerebral palsy (and which only one of my colleagues had) a special rapport has to be established with young patients (and I include teenagers in this category), and this may take much patience. In addition to treating the patient, one also has the parents (at least, the interested ones) to deal with, and they are often more anxious and nervous than the patient. Again, in taking group treatments, one has to distinguish between the frightened and the recalcitrant child, and discipline, although firm, must be benign.

PHYSIOTHERAPY REPORT, 1964.

Total Cases on Register	...	...	...	...	...	1,307
Total Attendances for treatment	...	...	...	...	...	6,641
New Cases on Register	...	...	...	...	...	685
Orthopaedic Cases of School Age treated	...	...	...	...	...	692
No. of Orthopaedic Cases treated at School	...	...	...	...	...	12
New Orthopaedic Cases of School Age	...	...	...	...	...	196
School Age Orthopaedic Cases discharged	...	...	...	...	...	129

U.V.R. TREATMENT, 1964.

New Cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	112
No. on Register	...	...	...	...	...	...	179
Discharged: Cured	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
No Change	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Defaulted	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
Left School	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Admitted to Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Left District	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

PHYSIOTHERAPY REPORT, 1964

	Visiting Orthopaedic Surgeon's Clinic			Artificial Sunlight Clinic		Breathing Exs. for post-operative Tonsillectomy and Adenoidectomy		Asthma		Remedial Exercises	
	New Pts.	Total Atts.	Disch.	New	No. Trts.	New	No. Trts.	New	No. Trts.	New	No. Trts.
January ..	42	109	23	12	484	3	11	—	6	14	190
February ..	27	129	10	6	377	7	31	—	4	17	196
March ..	32	108	15	3	367	3	13	—	6	19	240
April ..	37	153	18	7	348	3	13	—	16	18	222
May ..	24	82	11	13	292	6	27	—	11	8	278
June.. ..	45	134	5	9	342	14	56	1	11	22	268
July ..	54	167	26	1	132	5	23	2	20	32	122
August ..	23	135	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
September ..	27	127	25	18	245	8	39	1	10	7	246
October ..	49	148	21	9	379	10	41	5	17	24	323
November	53	131	26	27	469	9	37	2	17	32	282
December ..	46	112	12	7	249	6	20	—	20	25	122
TOTALS ..	459	1,535	208	112	3,684	74	311	11	138	226	2,489

Consultant Psychiatrist's Report on Work at the Child Guidance Clinic, 1964:—

It is a salutary exercise to reflect annually on one's work. Too often it boils down to a series of statistical tables from which one is tempted to draw conclusions that acquire the seal of infallibility. The constancy of the figures from year to year at this clinic tempts one to presume that we have got the full dimensions of the problem of maladjustment in the school population in the Borough and that we are dealing with it effectively. Our critics, if they had a voice, might allow the first part of this presumption. Only politeness would prompt them to allow the second part. This clinic attempts to deal with human problems that are often agonisingly distressing. For the most part they are family problems, family disintegrations or large areas of misunderstanding in families that appear to be functioning at an integrated level. We also have the problems of misunderstanding between home and school. Parents under stress can so easily lose their sense of objectivity and project in a paranoid way on to school or Town Hall. It is important that both school and Town Hall should understand and make allowances for this mechanism.

It has become an accepted dictum that behaviour disorders in children are a reflection of parental mismanagement. This is far too facile an argument and regrettably over-stated. The majority of the parents we see at this clinic are very worthy people, struggling against a tide of opinion that challenges authority everywhere and most specifically in the home. They know they are being held responsible for having "problem children" and so often ask with pathetic humiliation, "Where have we gone wrong, doctor?" To blame the social order of things is to risk being called a "Square" without having provided an answer. We must meet the wind of social change and adapt ourselves to it. We are forced to recognise that this change has thrown up some new problems for which we do not yet have an answer. The unruly and undisciplined teenager of 14+ is becoming more than a passing nuisance to many a Head Teacher of a Secondary School. The head teachers look to us for help, and so far we can only counsel the virtues of tolerance and patience. There is some consolation in the thought that all teenagers grow up and it only takes them a few years to do so. As a parent, one becomes exceedingly irritated by the friends of one's teenage children. It is a revelation a few years later at a 21st birthday party to discover what delightful young people these irritating teenagers have grown into.

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGIST'S REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE SCHOOLS' PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICE, 1964.

The year has been a typical one for the clinic, showing no new trends or patterns of referral. Not all the facts are apparent from the figures shown, and it may be interesting to make a few observations based on an analysis of the last three years. We resemble most similar services in that two out of every three cases are boys. There are several hypotheses offered, to account for this, the most popular being that boys reveal maladjustment in more noticeably aggressive behaviour, while girls suffer more silently. We have a lower failure rate for psychiatric appointments than most clinics, about 90% of cases arriving

promptly as arranged. This is partly due to our relatively small size, which enables the social worker to precede most appointments with a home visit. The great majority (95%) of children treated are discharged within one year, and only about 7% of these are unsatisfactory closures under the headings "Failed to Respond" or "Lack of Co-operation."

An analysis of the work of the clinic is made below:—

Cases Referred

Current cases, January 1st, 1964	...	...	...	...	38
To be reviewed	...	...	...	...	1
New Cases, 1964	...	...	...	...	72
					<hr/> 111 <hr/>

The new cases were referred from the following sources, through either the Director of Education or the Principal School Medical Officer.

Head, Teachers	...	...	...	...	27
Deputy Principal and S.M.O.'s	...	...	...	...	17
Parent	...	...	...	...	17
Educational Clinic	...	...	...	...	1
Speech Therapist	...	...	...	...	1
Family Doctor	...	...	...	...	4
Children's Officer	...	...	...	...	1
Mental Welfare Officer	...	...	...	...	1
Juvenile Court	...	...	...	...	2
Hospital Consultant	...	...	...	...	1
					<hr/> 72 <hr/>

The disposal of cases dealt with during the year falls under the following headings:

Cases closed	...	...	...	...	74
Improved	...	...	...	...	43
Report only	...	...	...	...	19
Advice only	...	...	...	...	)
Residential School	...	...	...	...	1
Clare Mount School	...	...	...	...	1
Approved School	...	...	...	...	1
Hospital Treatment	...	...	...	...	1
Failed to co-operate	...	...	...	...	4
Failed, to respond to treatment	...	...	...	...	3
Left School	...	...	...	...	1
To be reviewed	...	...	...	...	2
Current Cases	...	...	...	...	35
					<hr/> 111 <hr/>

The diagnoses of cases referred during 1964 are classified below :

Delinquent tendencies	...	...	...	...	...	12
Emotional immaturity	...	...	...	...	...	6
Emotional instability	...	...	...	...	...	3
Habit disorders	...	...	...	...	...	4
Behaviour disorders	...	...	...	...	...	19
Truancy and non-attendance	...	...	...	...	...	3
Withdrawal symptoms	...	...	...	...	...	4
Phobic and anxiety states	...	...	...	...	...	6
Psychosomatic conditions	...	...	...	...	...	2
Lethargy and underfunctioning	...	...	...	...	...	3
Asthma	...	...	...	...	...	1
Speech disorders	...	...	...	...	...	1
Nervous disorders	...	...	...	...	...	4
Epilepsy	...	...	...	...	...	1
Report requested	...	...	...	...	...	3
						<hr/> 72

The work of the psychiatrist, psychologist and social worker is set out in the following tables :

Psychiatrist:

Diagnostic interviews	...	...	...	...	...	72
Treatment interviews	...	...	...	...	...	207
						<hr/> 279

Psychologist:

Test interviews	...	...	...	...	...	61
Parent interviews	...	...	...	...	...	49
Remedial Treatment interviews	...	...	...	...	...	68
School visits and reports	...	...	...	...	...	55
						<hr/> 233

Social Worker:

	<i>School Welfare</i>				<i>Clinic</i>
	<i>Cases</i>				<i>Cases</i>
Home visits	100	694
Clinic interviews	40	381
School enquiries	21	192
Consultation with other agencies	81	470
				<hr/> 242	<hr/> 1737

Both the educational psychologist and the social worker were absent owing to illness for periods during the year, and this is reflected in the somewhat reduced figures for interviews and school visits. The most essential work has been carried out, however, and patients have not suffered through long delays.

The psychologist has continued the work of mental testing and the conveying of accurate data concerning the cognitive, emotional and social development of the children referred. Educational assessment,

individual coaching, and assistance with the classification scheme have all proceeded satisfactorily. The social worker's activities have been as many-sided as ever, involving liaison with families and schools, and with other local agencies concerned with our Child Guidance, Educational and School Welfare cases.

The year has seen the appointment of our new remedial teacher, Mr. T. O'Brien, who has taken up the reins very capably, and the remedial scheme is now again in full operation at five local school centres in the Borough, with the full co-operation of Head Teachers.

SPEECH THERAPY, 1964.

Mrs. M. B. Avison, Speech Therapist, submits the following observations:—

Although the necessity for appointing a part-time Speech Therapist is acknowledged, unfortunately it has not been possible to make any appointment in spite of repeated advertising. There is ample scope for at least a part-time appointment to give additional sessions at Elleray Park Special School and in Leasowe and Moreton.

School visits have produced long lists of children in need of interviews and advice. When the parent is unable to cope with instruction in the home or is not very good at keeping appointments, as much help as possible is given by the teaching staff in schools and this attention to the individual child is most welcome.

Many children with speech defects require help in other ways, for example, from the Child Guidance Clinic.

I should like to acknowledge the help and co-operation of all my colleagues in the School Health Service.

Total number of attendances	...	...	...	...	2,487
Number of patients receiving regular treatment during the year	...	...	...	...	131
Number of patients receiving treatment at intervals during the year	...	...	...	...	150
Number of patients admitted	...	...	...	...	119
Number of patients discharged	...	...	...	...	82

Classification of Patients Admitted:

Dyslalia (Defect of Articulation)	...	...	...	...	56
Stammer	...	...	...	...	47
Interdental Sigmatism (Defective articulation of "s" and "z")	...	...	...	...	10
Lateral Sigmatism (Defective articulation of "s" and "z")	...	...	...	...	3
Alalia	...	...	...	...	3
Total					119

Classification of Patients Discharged:

Cured	...	...	...	...	53
Unco-operative	...	...	...	...	11
Left School	...	...	...	...	10
Left District	...	...	...	...	8
					82

Classification of the Waiting List:

Not yet interviewed,	31
Interviewed and placed on Supervision	23
Interviewed and awaiting regular appointment	39
	—
	93
	—

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS OR INTENDING TEACHERS. — Min. of Education Circ. 249 of 1952.

Total Number Examined, 1964.

Teachers				Intending Teachers			
Male	...	...	3	Male	...	...	28
Female	...	...	1	Female	...	...	48
			—				—
Total	...		4	Total	...		76
			—				—

Minor Ailments Clinic

Minor Ailments Clinics are held at each of the school clinics as follows:—

Merton Road Clinic—Monday, Wednesday and Thursday mornings.

Water Street Clinic—Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings.

Moreton Clinic—Monday to Friday mornings.

Hudson Road Clinic—Monday to Friday mornings.

A doctor is in attendance at Merton Road Clinic each Wednesday morning, at Water Street Clinic each Monday morning and at Moreton Clinic each Tuesday morning. A variety of minor ailments, such as infected ears, infected eyes, impetigo, cuts, burns and warts are treated at these clinics, whilst at the doctors' sessions, medical and psychological problems, as distinct from minor ailments, can be investigated and the appropriate advice or treatment given.

EXAMINATIONS OF CHILDREN FOR EMPLOYMENT, ENTERTAINMENT, HOLIDAYS ABROAD, ETC.

Employment	...	...	...	...	...	207
Entertainment	...	...	...	...	...	4
Holidays Abroad, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	—
						—
						211
						—

IMMUNISATION**Diphtheria**

Schoolchildren given: Primary Immunisation	...	93
Reinforcing injections	...	723
		—
Total	...	816
		—

Poliomyelitis

Age range: Born between 1948-1959—

Received Primary Immunisation	...	...	...	100
Received Reinforcing Doses	...	...	...	568
				—
Total	...			668

B.C.G. VACCINATION

No. of children offered (per parents) B.C.G. vaccination	1,253
No. of children accepting (per parents) B.C.G. vaccination	980
Percentage of Parents accepting vaccination	79.2%
No. of children Mantoux tested	974
No. of children found Mantoux positive	24
Percentage of children Mantoux positive	2.4%
No. of children found Mantoux negative	948
No. of children vaccinated with B.C.G. Vaccine	944

SUMMARY OF THE WORK CARRIED OUT BY THE SCHOOL HEALTH VISITORS DURING THE YEAR 1964.

Health Surveys and Infestation with Vermin

Health Surveys	107
No. of Clinic Sessions re Cleansing	243
No. of Examinations	24,646
No. of individual children found unclean	442

Home Visits

Cleanliness	267
Medical Treatment	251
Hospital References	16
Miscellaneous	118
Ineffective visits, i.e. No Access	187

Other

Visits to Nursery School	20
Visits to Special Schools	29
Sessions for Medical Inspections	301
Sessions at Minor Ailment Clinics	721
Sessions at Ophthalmic Clinics	106
Sessions at Vision Testing of 8 year old pupils	25
Sessions on Weighing and Measuring (Medical Inspections)	69

ELLERAY PARK OPEN-AIR SCHOOL

During the year 24 children were admitted; the classification of their defects or diseases being as follows:—

Cerebellar Tumour	1
Epilepsy	2
Scoliosis	2
Kidney Disease	2
Asthma	4
Spasticity	2
Osteomyelitis	1
Delicate	5
Paralysis	1
Retarded Development	1
Fibrocystic Disease	1
Fallotas Tetralogy (Congenital Heart Disease)	1
Bilateral Talipes	1
	—
	24
	—

During 1964, three children were transferred to ordinary schools, five left on attaining 16 years of age, six left the district and one died.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SCHOOL MEALS SERVICE.

Observations of Mr. C. D. Clare, Organiser of Physical Education:—

Apart from developing the physical capacity of each child to the full, a major aim of Physical Education in schools is to inculcate a positive attitude towards physical fitness so that all will enjoy achieving and maintaining a state of physical efficiency and well-being, and will continue to be participants rather than spectators after leaving school.

Whilst the traditional competitive team games have undoubted value, it should be recognised that they lose their attraction for many who, in adolescence, realise that they will never achieve success in these activities. Unless alternative pursuits, usually of a more individual or less competitive nature, can be made available, such boys and girls often develop active opposition to physical recreation which can not only affect their other work but also induce similar attitudes in their classmates. It is therefore encouraging to note the initiative being taken by individual Secondary Schools in developing outdoor pursuits and in securing premises situated in interesting and challenging countryside which will serve them as centres.

I do not propose to detail successes in sporting activities achieved by Wallasey school-children during the year. They have been well up to the normal high standard and reflect credit on the teachers who have devoted much of their spare time to furthering the progress of the individuals and teams in their care. To those who work so hard and efficiently in the less glamorous but essential organisation and conduct of the many schools' sporting events are due the thanks of all concerned.

Items for regret during the year include the continued vandalism at the pavilions of detached playing fields and, on a different level, the lessened interest in Dance Rallies for Secondary Schools, although this is understandable in the light of the increasing diversity of activities.

On the credit side may be noted briefly the conversion of classrooms at Withensfield into changing rooms, the progress of tennis in schools — particularly the support for the Whitsun Novices' Tournament; the increased interest taken in Netball in Junior Schools, the revival of the Town Football Team, the introduction of Golf coaching for Secondary School pupils, and the successful course for Junior School teachers in National Dancing.

Observations of Mrs. A. L. Beddow, Organiser, School Meals Service:—

The meals census taken on a day in September, 1964, showed that 7,952 children had taken a mid-day meal on that day, an increase of 577 over the number for 1963. Of these, 897 were provided free of charge to necessitous children. During the school holidays, 33,183 meals were served at eight centres in the Borough.

The School Meals Service has a two-fold purpose, firstly to provide a meal of high nutritional value — the menus are planned with care to give as much variety as possible, and a regular analysis is made of all the commodities used in order to ensure that the standard required by the Department of Education and Science is attained, and secondly to provide opportunity for social training. This is being achieved to a large extent by the introduction of family service.

In November of this year, the kitchen at Castleway Primary School was put into operation, providing approximately 100 meals cooked and served at one sitting. Family Service was introduced at the beginning so that children sit at gaily coloured formica-topped tables in family groups, with a member of the teaching staff. The results are most satisfactory and there is a pleasant atmosphere in the dining room.

Improvements in equipment are continuing to be made at Kitchens, including replacements of boiling pans and cooking ovens, and also sink units in stainless steel. We look forward to the improvements which will result from the development of new equipment specially designed for school kitchens, which will greatly improve their appearance and efficiency. The development of this equipment by a Consortium of Local Authorities in the North West means that for the first time the School Meals Service will be equipped by design and not by purchase of the items which have most nearly fitted the requirement.

Report of the Principal School Dental Officer:—

During the past year, it has been necessary to make some administrative changes in order to bring the school dental service of Wallasey more in line with the general planning that exists in most other Local Authorities.

The appointment of more dental officers to the Department of Education and Science will result in more regular visits than in the past with more understanding of the local difficulties. Meetings were held throughout the country with these officers and the principal school dental officers to decide by common agreement standard forms to provide an annual statistical return, which will enable the Department to correlate our service with that of the General Dental Service.

The closure of the two surgery Thornville Clinic made the task of sending for the accumulating six monthly list of regular patients impracticable, and restricted seriously the number of school dental inspections.

This does not mean that the conscientious parent is debarred, but it is now the responsibility of the parent to make their own appointment at the clinic.

Consent forms for treatment have been introduced at all school dental inspections informing the parents of those children in need of treatment that this can be obtained either through the school dental service by their signature, or sought through the General Dental Service.

By this method it is possible to calculate a more accurate acceptance rate and much valuable treatment time is not wasted.

As a result of this policy, the number of periodic inspections in schools has increased by 3,559.

This wider coverage of the borough's children will make it possible to conserve many teeth with early carious lesions, and to correct malocclusions before it is too late. The figures show an increase in both these fields of dentistry.

Whilst regular dental inspections are the best way for propagating dental health education, they must be supported by clinics which are well built and equipped. To this end I am grateful for the support given by the Council to estimates submitted for the modernisation of our equipment. Consideration should be given to replacing the prefabricated clinic in Liscard by a new health centre.

A word on prevention which, because of the enormous task of treatment, tends to take second place. There is still a national shortage of dentists, and this provides the parents with a constant challenge to supervise the oral hygiene of their children. This is why the Council showed a lead in confining the school tuck shops to selling non-cariogenic foodstuffs, and why it was important to conduct more school dental inspections. It is also the reason why the British Dental Association has supported its Medical Colleagues in advocating fluoridation as the most effective method of reducing the epidemic of dental caries. However, fluoridation should never be an excuse for omitting the traditional preventive dental health measures, such as regular brushing of the teeth in the proper manner, the avoidance of over-indulgence of the children with sweets and the encouragement of consumption of non-cariogenic foodstuffs.

Finally, I would like to thank the Principal School Medical Officer, the staff of the Education Department and the members of the Education Committee for their support and encouragement throughout the year.

MEDICAL INSPECTION, 1964

MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

PART I—MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED AND ASSISTED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (INCLUDING NURSERY AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS)

TABLE A.—PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Number of pupils on registers 16,551

Age Groups Inspected (By year of birth)	No. of Pupils Inspected	Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected			
		Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		No.	% of Col. 2	No.	% of Col. 2
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1960 and later	17	17	100.00	—	—
1959	508	507	99.8	1	0.2
1958	929	928	99.9	1	0.1
1957	83	83	100.00	—	—
1956	35	35	100.00	—	—
1955	14	14	100.00	—	—
1954	24	24	100.00	—	—
1953	205	205	100.00	—	—
1952	606	606	100.00	—	—
1951	247	247	100.00	—	—
1950	619	619	100.00	—	—
1949 and earlier	1,215	1,215	100.00	—	—
TOTAL	4,502	4,500	99.95	2	.05

**TABLE B.—PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT AT
PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS
(excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with Vermin)**

Age groups Inspected (By year of birth) (1)	For defective vision (excluding squint) (2)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Part II (3)	Total individual pupils (4)
1960 and later	—	11	8
1959	18	223	176
1958	52	453	357
1957	7	25	20
1956	6	30	17
1955	2	16	14
1954	4	17	11
1953	46	104	99
1952	112	231	239
1951	37	92	104
1950	97	152	196
1949 and earlier	226	350	449
TOTAL	607	1,704	1,690

TABLE C. — OTHER INSPECTIONS

Number of Special Inspections	..	..	..	..	1,392
Number of Re-inspections	..	..	..	..	340
Total					1,732

TABLE D. — INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

(a)	Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses or other authorised persons	24,646
(b)	Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	442
(c)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2), Education Act, 1944)	.. .. .
(d)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3), Education Act, 1944)	.. .. .

PART II — DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION DURING THE YEAR

PART II TABLE A. — PERIODIC INSPECTIONS

Defect or Disease							PERIODIC INSPECTIONS								
							Entrants		Leavers		Others		Total		
							(T) (3)	(O) (4)	(T) (5)	(O) (6)	(T) (7)	(O) (8)	(T) (9)	(O) (10)	
(2)															
Skin							39	13	131	20	62	14	232	47	
Eyes—(a) Vision							83	111	323	19	201	47	607	177	
(b) Squint							54	11	15	2	22	2	91	15	
(c) Other							14	5	16	5	14	5	44	15	
Ears—(a) Hearing							58	46	18	9	12	13	88	68	
(b) Otitis Media							18	33	6	5	7	2	31	40	
(c) Other							28	3	33	2	19	5	80	10	
Nose and Throat							135	143	45	39	41	106	221	288	
Speech							48	16	9	4	15	1	72	21	
Lymphatic Glands							4	45	1	5	1	20	6	70	
Heart							6	18	6	21	2	16	14	55	
Lungs							42	38	19	16	27	11	88	65	
Developmental—															
(a) Hernia							12	12	1	1	2	2	15	15	
(b) Other							34	38	20	14	21	42	75	94	
Orthopaedic—															
(a) Posture							6	17	12	13	12	30	30	60	
(b) Feet							92	47	64	20	91	50	247	117	
(c) Other							41	22	49	16	45	19	135	57	
Nervous System—															
(a) Epilepsy							2	1	4	1	4	1	10	3	
(b) Other							3	2	16	8	8	6	27	16	
Psychological—															
(a) Development							49	4	17	—	18	2	84	6	
(b) Stability							44	32	14	6	27	20	85	58	
Abdomen							10	5	1	—	6	—	17	5	
Other							3	3	5	—	4	—	12	3	

PART II TABLE B. — SPECIAL INSPECTIONS

Defect or Disease						SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
						Pupils requiring Treatment	Pupils requiring Observation
(2)						(3)	(4)
Skin	...	...	...	...	...	56 (250)★	5
Eyes—(a) Vision	...	...	...	...	...	42	1
(b) Squint	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
(c) Other	...	...	...	...	...	49	2
Ears—(a) Hearing	...	...	...	...	...	41	3
(b) Otitis Media	...	...	...	...	...	6	—
(c) Other	...	...	...	...	...	73	7
Nose and Throat	...	...	...	...	...	8	1
Speech	...	...	...	...	...	6	1
Lymphatic Glands	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Heart	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Lungs	...	...	...	...	...	11	3
Developmental—							
(a) Hernia	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
(b) Other	...	...	...	...	...	4	—
Orthopaedic—							
(a) Posture	...	...	...	...	...	3	—
(b) Feet	...	...	...	...	...	51	4
(c) Other	...	...	...	...	...	38	6
Nervous System—							
(a) Epilepsy	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
(b) Other	...	...	...	...	...	4	1
Psychological—							
(a) Development	...	...	...	...	...	4	—
(b) Stability	...	...	...	...	...	11	—
Abdomen	...	...	...	...	...	3	—
Other	...	...	...	...	...	302	50

★ No. of pupils found to require treatment for Warts or Verrucae and the majority of these cases were treated with carbon dioxide snow.

**TREATMENT OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED
AND ASSISTED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS
(INCLUDING NURSERY AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS)**

PART III TABLE A. — EYE DISEASES, AND DEFECTIVE VISION

AND SQUINT.

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	396
Errors of refraction (including squint)	1,653
Total	2,049
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	744

TABLE B. — DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
Received operative treatment—	
(a) for diseases of the ear	5
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	233
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	25
Received other forms of treatment	153
Total ...	<hr/> 416 <hr/>
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids—	
(a) in 1964	4
(b) in previous years	12

TABLE C. — ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

	Number of cases known to have been treated
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patient departments	692
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects ...	12
Total ...	<hr/> 704 <hr/>

TABLE D. — DISEASES OF THE SKIN

(excluding uncleanness, for which see Table D of Part 1)

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Ringworm—(a) Scalp	7
(b) Body	—
Scabies	8
Impetigo	44
Other skin diseases	96
Total ...	<hr/> 155 <hr/>

TABLE E. — CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT.

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics	111

TABLE F. — SPEECH THERAPY

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Received regular treatment	131
Received treatment at irregular intervals	150
Total pupils treated by Speech Therapist	<u>281</u>

TABLE G. — OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN.

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
(a) Pupils with minor ailments	1,618
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements ...	—
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination ...	944
(d) Pupils who received Hospital In-patient treatment—	
Medical	181
Surgical	117
Orthopaedic	72
Total (a)—(d)	<u>2,932</u>

PART IV. — DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT CARRIED OUT BY THE AUTHORITY

(1) Number of pupils inspected by Authority's dental Officers—	
(a) At Periodic Inspections	8,615
(b) As Specials	1,663
Total (1) ...	<u>10,278</u>
(2) Number found to require treatment	6,328
(3) Number offered treatment	6,311
(4) Number actually treated	2,976
(5) Number of attendances made by pupils for treatment, excluding those recorded at 14(h)	6,644
(6) Half days devoted to—	
(a) Periodic (School) Inspection	94
(b) Treatment	1,463
Total (6) ...	<u>1,557</u>

(7) Fillings:	(a) Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	3,992
	(b) Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	168
					Total (7)	4,160
(8) Number of Teeth Filled:	(a) Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	3,416
	(b) Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	157
					Total (8)	3,573
(9) Extractions:	(a) Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	1,167
	(b) Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	2,009
					Total (9)	3,176
(10) Administration of general anaesthetics for extraction					...	1,731
(11) Number of Half Days devoted to the administration of general anaesthetics by:—						
	(a) Dentists	...	...	...	...	113
	(b) Medical Practitioners	...	...	...	...	97
					Total (11)	210
(12) Number of pupils supplied with Artificial Teeth					...	34
(13) Other Operations:	(1) Crowns	...	...	...	...	0
	(2) Inlays	...	...	...	...	0
	(3) Other treatment	...	...	...	...	680
					Total (13)	680
(14) Orthodontics:						
	(a) Cases commenced during the year	...	...	...	...	32
	(b) Cases carried forward from previous year	...	...	...	...	7
	(c) Cases completed during the year	...	...	...	...	10
	(d) Cases discontinued during the year	...	...	...	...	—
	(e) Pupils treated with appliances	...	...	...	...	21
	(f) Removable appliances fitted	...	...	...	...	25
	(g) Fixed appliances fitted	...	...	...	...	3
	(h) Total attendances	...	...	...	...	102
	(i) Number of Half Days devoted to Orthodontic treatment	...	...	...	...	—

MINOR AILMENTS AND OTHER CLINICS

Monday	(a.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey ...	Minor Ailments
		Child Welfare Centre, Oakenholt Rd., Moreton	Minor Ailments
		Child Welfare Centre, Water Street, Wallasey	Minor Ailments and S.M.O.'s Clinic
		Health Clinic, Hudson Road, Leasowe ...	Minor Ailments
	(p.m.)	—	—
Tuesday	(a.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey ...	Ophthalmic Clinic (Mr. E. Edwards) (by appointment only)
		Health Clinic, Hudson Road, Leasowe ...	Minor Ailments
		Child Welfare Centre, Oakenholt Rd., Moreton	Minor Ailments and S.M.O.'s Clinic
		Child Welfare Centre, Water Street, Wallasey	—
	(p.m.)	—	—
Wednesday	(a.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey ...	S.M.O.'s Clinic Minor Ailments
		Child Welfare Centre, Oakenholt Rd., Moreton	Minor Ailments
		Health Clinic, Hudson Road, Leasowe ...	Minor Ailments
		Child Welfare Centre, Water Street, Wallasey	Minor Ailments
	(p.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey ...	Immunisation (1st and 3rd Wednesday each month)

Thursday	(a.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey ...	Minor Ailments
		Child Welfare Centre, Oakenholt Rd., Moreton	Minor Ailments
		Child Welfare Centre, Water Street, Wallasey	—
		Health Clinic, Hudson Road, Leasowe ...	Minor Ailments
	(p.m.)	Child Welfare Centre, Oakenholt Rd., Moreton	Ophthalmic Clinic (Mr. Edwards once per month by appointment only)
Friday	(a.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey ...	Ophthalmic Clinic (Mr. Edwards fortnightly by appointment only)
		Child Welfare Centre, Oakenholt Rd., Moreton	Ophthalmic Clinic (Mr. Edwards once per month by appointment only)
			Minor Ailments
		Child Welfare Centre, Water Street, Wallasey	Minor Ailments
		Health Clinic, Hudson Road, Leasowe ...	Ophthalmic Clinic (Mr. Edwards once per month by appointment only)
			Minor Ailments
	(p.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey ...	S.M.O.'s Clinic (Fortnightly)
		Child Welfare Centre, Oakenholt Rd., Moreton	Immunisation (Fortnightly)

SPEECH THERAPY CLINICS

Monday	(a.m.)	New Brighton J. M. School, Wallasey.
	(p.m.)	Elleray Park Special School, Wallasey.
Tuesday	(a.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey.
	(p.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey.
Wednesday	(a.m.)	Child Welfare Centre, Water Street, Wallasey.
	(p.m.)	School or Home Visiting.
Thursday	(a.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey.
	(p.m.)	Clare Mount Special School.
Friday	(a.m.)	Health Clinic, Hudson Road, Leasowe.
	(p.m.)	Welfare Centre, Oakenholt Road, Moreton.

PHYSIOTHERAPY CLINICS

Monday	(a.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey (U.V.L. and R.E. and Individual Treatments) Elleray Park Special School, Wallasey. (Remedial Exercises)
	(p.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey. (Remedial Exercises) Welfare Centre, Oakenholt Road, Moreton. (Remedial Exercises)
Tuesday	(a.m.)	Welfare Centre, Oakenholt Road, Moreton. (Remedial Exercises) Health Clinic, Hudson Road, Leasowe. (Remedial Exercises) Elleray Park Special School, Wallasey. (Remedial Exercises)
	(p.m.)	Elleray Park Special School, or School Clinic, Merton Rd., Wallasey. (Remedial Exercises). Welfare Centre, Oakenholt Road, Moreton. (U.V.L.)
Wednesday	(a.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey. (Remedial Exercises) Elleray Park Special School, Wallasey. (Remedial Exercises)
	(p.m.)	Child Welfare Centre, Water Street, Wallasey. (Remedial Exercises) School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey. (Remedial Exercises)
Thursday	(a.m.)	Health Clinic, Hudson Road, Leasowe. (Remedial Exercises). Welfare Centre, Oakenholt Road, Moreton. (U.V.L.).
	(p.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey. (Orthopaedic Specialist's Clinic). Welfare Centre, Oakenholt Road, Moreton. (Orthopaedic Specialist's Clinic once per month) Health Clinic, Hudson Road, Leasowe. (Orthopaedic Specialist's Clinic once every two months).
Friday	(a.m.)	Elleray Park Special School, Wallasey. (Remedial Exercises). School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey. (U.V.L. and Remedial Exercises).
	(p.m.)	Grosvenor Assembly Rooms, Grosvenor Street, Wallasey. (Remedial Exercises). School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey; (Remedial Exercises).

SCHOOL DENTAL CLINICS

Monday	(a.m.)	Child Welfare Centre, Water Street, Wallasey. Child Welfare Centre, Oakenholt Road, Moreton. Child Welfare Centre, Hudson Road, Leasowe.
	(p.m.)	Child Welfare Centre, Water Street, Wallasey. Child Welfare Centre, Oakenholt Road, Moreton. Child Welfare Centre, Hudson Road, Leasowe. School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey.
Tuesday	(a.m.)	Child Welfare Centre, Water Street, Wallasey. School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey. Child Welfare Centre, Oakenholt Road, Moreton.
	(p.m.)	Child Welfare Centre, Water Street, Wallasey. School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey. Child Welfare Centre, Oakenholt Road, Moreton. Child Welfare Centre, Hudson Road, Leasowe.
Wednesday	(a.m.)	Child Welfare Centre, Water Street, Wallasey. School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey. Child Welfare Centre, Oakenholt Road, Moreton. Child Welfare Centre, Hudson Road, Leasowe.
	(p.m.)	As Wednesday a.m.
Thursday	(a.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey. Child Welfare Centre, Oakenholt Road, Moreton. Child Welfare Centre, Hudson Road, Leasowe.
	(p.m.)	Child Welfare Centre, Water Street, Wallasey. School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey. Child Welfare Centre, Oakenholt Road, Moreton. Child Welfare Centre, Hudson Road, Leasowe.
Friday	(a.m.)	As Thursday p.m.
	(p.m.)	As Thursday p.m.

CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC

(Psychiatric Department)

120, Church Street, Wallasey, Dr. G. Egan, M.D., CH.B., D.P.M.;

Tuesday afternoons and Thursday mornings.

HANDICAPPED PUPILS — YEAR 1964

Year Ended 31st December, 1964	Blind	Partially Sighted	Deaf	Partially Deaf	Physically Handicapped	Delicate	Mal-adjusted	E.S.N.	Epileptic	Speech Defects	Total
(1) Newly assessed as needing special Educational Treatment at Special Schools or Boarding Homes ..	—	1	—	2	11	6	4	15	2	1	42
(2) Newly placed in Special Schools or Boarding Homes ..	—	1	—	2	11	6	3	15	2	—	40
(3) As at 31st January, 1965 Pupils on Registers of Maintained Special Schools :— (a) Day Pupils (b) Boarding Pupils	— —	2 —	2 1	7 —	45 —	31 —	2 —	115 4	5 —	2 —	211 5
(4) Pupils on Registers of Non-Maintained Special Schools :— (a) Day Pupils (b) Boarding Pupils	— 2	— 4	— 1	— —	1 3	— —	— 2	— 2	— —	— —	1 14
(5) On the Registers of Independent Schools under arrangements made by the Authority ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	4
Total (3-5) ..	2	6	4	7	50	31	7	121	5	2	235
(6) Pupils requiring places in Special Schools :— (a) Day (b) Boarding	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— —	— —	— 1	— 2
(7) Pupils being educated under the provisions of Sec. 56 of the Education Act, 1944 :— (a) In Hospitals (b) At Home	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 12	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— —	— 13

CHILDREN FOUND UNSUITABLE FOR SCHOOL—YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1964

Informal Ascertainment	3
Under Sec. 57(4) of the Education Act, 1944	—
Number of decisions cancelled under Sec. 57A(2) of the Education Act, 1944 ..	1

